Newport Daily News.

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A LOT OF

Choice Rhode Island Pork,

Which we will sell by the side or in cuts to suit the customer, at most reasonable prices.

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A GAME OF LOOT.

Venezuela's Action in the Asphalt Case Illegal and Unjust.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 5.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a 10 days' stay in Caracas, Venezuela, where he went to investigate the Venezuelan situation. The outlook, as one sees it at the Venezuelan capital, is not good. There is a feeling of apprehension in the air. The Castro government becomes more unpopular and hostility to it is talked rather freely. Its attitude toward the United States government has alarmed the conservative people of Venezuela; that is, the substantial and solvent people of the community who are not in politics.

This correspondent has examined with much care the whole legal record in the controversy between the government of Venezuela and the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, and has come to exactly the same conclusion reached by the commanders of United States warships Hartford and Scorpion; that is, that the effort of the Venezuelan government, by dictatorial decree, to deprive the New York and Bermudez company of its property, which it has peacefully enjoyed for 14 years, is unjust, illegal and without reasonable technical excuse. Every unbiased foreigner, as well as the leading lawyers of this country, including two former cabinet officers who are the foremost lawyers in Caracas, have announced the same opinion after studying the case with care. Furthermore they have plainly said that the government's attack on this American company was nothing more than an attempt to "loot" it, on the theory that it is a rich corporation and would rather pay a million dollars than be despoiled of all its enormously valuable property. The situation today is that the whole asphalt deposit by the New York and Bermudez company is lost to it unless the government of the United States chooses to intervene in some way to save it.

The Venezuelan government is endeavoring in every possible way to persuade the New York and Bermudez company to resort to the tribunals, in order, it is claimed, that it should be legally despoiled of its property and its titles taken from it. This is a well known trick in Venezuela, where the president, or dictator, changes the judges in a night and imprisons them if they do not give the judgments they are bidden to give. How can one have confidence in Venezuelan justice at this time when January 7 the supreme chief of the republic, General Castro, with a stroke of the pen, suspended the payment of mortgages, and not a single judge protested against the decree?

By this decree the Venezuelans had another proof of the power of the dictator, since it puts aside (for the space of two years) a whole chapter of the civil code of procedure. By it all property in Venezuela is affected. All persons or institutes holding mortgages or other securities against real properties are deprived of their rights under the civil code of procedure in the recovery of their just claims.

The correspondent talked with five residents in Caracas. They all asserted that the United States government had acted with great prudence and a degree of forbearance that almost ceased to be a virtue. They spoke highly of the skill and tact with which Minister Loomis had met a delicate and difficult situation.

LEAVING THEIR RESERVATION.

Navajo Indians at Large in the North Part of the Territory.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 19.—The Navajo Indians are leaving their reservation and wandering all over the northern counties of the territory. They have practically taken possession of a strip of land 50 miles wide and 200 miles long, and are barring out of this strip all stock whose owners do not pay them for water privileges. This tax is generally 10 sheep for every 1,000 head allowed to water.

HAS CAPACITY FOR EXPANSION.

United States to Lead the World as a Silk Producer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—According to Consul Covert at Lyons, an article upon the silk industry of the world recently published in a French trade paper shows that the United States is likely to take the lead among the silk producers of the world. During the last three years the consumption of raw silk in the United States has exceeded that of France. The trade paper says that the producing power of the United States has equalled that of France since 1897, and American manufacture has a power of expansion that France does not possess.

HURTING THE TRADE.

Imitations of American Goods Doing Great Harm in Sweden.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Imitations of American goods in Sweden are doing great harm to the American trade, says Consul Bergh at Gothenberg, in a report to the State Department. He says that inferior forks are sold by wholesale in Gothenberg as American products at a price much lower than the genuine fork, of which it is a poor imitation. That is only one sample of the many German imitations offered for sale in Sweden and represented to be "best American goods." The consul says that the practice causes prejudice against everything of American make.

Severe Storms on the Atlantic.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.—Arriving steamers continue to report having encountered storms on the Atlantic. British steamer Lord Kelvin, from New Orleans for Hamburg, has put into Queenstown, and reports having had a fearful voyage. She experienced terrific easterly gales for 15 days, and her coal supply becoming exhausted she was forced to burn portions of her cargo for several days.

FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

IRON BEDS

Have gained such a popularity that they are now used almost to the exclusion of the wooden ones. Our trade in furniture having so increased we felt justified in buying an enormous quantity of iron beds for the coming spring. Before the arrival of these newly-bought beds, which we expect to receive in eight or ten days, we have decided to close out the iron beds and springs left over from last season, hence we will sell the iron beds regardless of their former prices,

At $6 each.

Some of them are worth fully 50 per cent more.

18 strong, comfortable Woven Wire Springs at $1 only.

The cheapest were $1.50.

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Telephone. 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition

CHINA CONSENTS.

Court Agrees to Inflict the Punishments.

Legations Imprisoned by the Imperial Envoys.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A Havas agency despatch from Pekin says Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed the legations that the court agrees to inflict the punishments demanded.

WITHIN EIGHT DAYS.

Chinese Authorities Must Issue Satisfactory Edicts.

PEKIN, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts. This cannot, the foreign ministers say, be considered as an ultimatum, as the notice only refers particularly to the cessation of examinations and also to the liability of the governors of the provinces where outrages may be committed.

The military officials fail to see the difference in a series of ultimatums or a single ultimatum covering the entire demands, and ask if the Chinese refuse to agree to any points, during the number of days given, what the ministers intend to do.

In the meantime, the military continue preparations for the expedition, the intention being to send out six columns of troops, two columns leaving Pekin, Tien Tsin and Pao Ting Fu respectively. Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee believes that eight days' rations will be ample for the columns to take with them, as the lines of communication will be open and fresh supplies will be obtainable.

It is reported that if the present negotiations prove unsuccessful the warships of some of the powers will seize the Pei Ho Canton and other places, as soon as the winter is over.

All the troops are being put through a severe course of drill, especially the Germans, from daylight till dark.

CONGER PROTESTED.

Other Foreign Ministers Disclaimed Authority in Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—During the cabinet meeting today a cablegram from Minister Conger was submitted, referring to the proposed military expedition to China under command of Count Waldersee. It disclosed the fact that our minister had protested to the ministers' council against hostile movements of this character but that his protest had failed to receive consideration, the other foreign ministers taking the ground that they had no authority to influence military operations one way or the other.

ENGLAND WITH AMERICA.

London Press Opposes Expeditions into the Interior.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The afternoon newspapers follow the morning papers today in opposing military expeditions into the interior of China. The Westminster Gazette says: "If the United States and Great Britain maintain their present opposition to the expedition policy, it is safe to prophesy that an expedition is not likely to be launched in the interior."

WILL ESCORT THE EMPEROR.

Waldersee's Expedition to Act as a Guard of Honor.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—A special despatch from Pekin says Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee's expedition to Sian Fu will total 15,000 men—British, Germans, French and Italians. It is understood that if the expedition starts it will act as a guard of honor to the emperor on his way back to Pekin. It is rumored that the allies will simultaneously operate in the Yang Tse Kiang valley.

CHINA'S REPARATION.

Will Send a High Mandarin to Give Satisfaction to French Agents.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A cabinet council was held at the Elysee Palace today. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was still indisposed and was absent. The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that the French minister at Pekin, M. Pichon, had notified the Chinese government of the early return of the French agents to Mong Tze and Yun Nan, and demanded that the viceroy of Yun Nan send a high mandarin to receive them and express regrets for past events. The Chinese government, the minister added, had just replied that a first-class mandarin would be sent to give satisfaction.

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

Discussed by Cabinet Members and Opposition Leaders.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The members of the cabinet and leaders of the opposition met at the foreign office this afternoon to discuss the question of the civil list, Lord Salisbury being desirous of communicating the government proposals to Lord Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords; to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and other Liberals, so that when the question is introduced the debate will not be unduly prolonged. Another joint meeting will be held to further consider the matter.

SAMPSON OR SCHLEY?

Senate Committee Still Divided as to Question of Precedence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate committee on naval affairs today agreed to report favorably upon all the nominations of naval officers for advancement except those of Admirals Sampson and Schley. They also decided to recommend the revival of the grade of vice admiral and the appointment of two rear admirals to this office, the intention being that the President shall name Messrs. Sampson and Schley. This course was taken by the committee to avoid the renewal of the Sampson-Schley controversy in connection with the nominations, but there was some indication in the committee meetings that this controversy might be raised over the question of precedence in naming the two vice admirals proposed, some Senators desiring to specify that Admiral Schley should be first named. The same contention arose over the resolution of thanks suggested by the President, and that measure was not acted upon.

VICE ADMIRAL BILL DELAYED.

Senator Hale Serves Notice That It Is Now or Never.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—At the opening of today's session of the Senate a joint resolution regulating the licenses of theatres in the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, favorably reported from that committee a bill to revive the grade of vice admiral of the navy, and authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two vice admirals from the list of active rear admirals of the navy. He asked immediate consideration for the bill.

Both Mr. Butler of North Carolina and Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota were on their feet instantly with objections.

"Under the objection," said Mr. Hale, "the bill will go to the calendar. I give Senators notice that as soon as practicable I will call up the bill. If anything is to be done it should be done within a few days, in order that it may have consideration by the House of Representatives and the President. If it be delayed long it will fall by the wayside and nothing will be done."

Mr. Warren of Wyoming asked unanimous consent that the Senate meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to read the omnibus claims bill. Mr. Pettigrew objected.

A resolution offered by Mr. Chandler was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the report of the test of fire-proof wood taken from torpedo boat Winslow.

The resolution of Mr. Chandler providing for the consideration of memorial resolutions at a special session next Sunday went over for one day.

In accordance with previous notice Mr. Debos of Kentucky addressed the Senate in advocacy of the construction of an isthmian canal. He reviewed at length the steps leading up to the present situation in respect to the canal, quoting from treaties and from the utterances of eminent statesmen upon the subject. He believed the canal is demanded imperatively by the material interests of the United States, and argued that it should be constructed by direct appropriation from the United States treasury, feeling assured that the government would not suffer any ultimate loss.

Mr. Debos maintained that the treaty only recently ratified by the Senate gave the United States the right to control the canal when constructed.

Mr. Sewell called up the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill, which aroused the objections of Mr. Daniel at the close of yesterday's session. Mr. Sewell defended the action of the conferees holding that they had followed the instructions of both the Senate and the House. He declared that many people think Boaz was killed by lightning. If there is anything this country demands it is a law to prevent such a crime as lasting.

Mr. Peters regretted that the provision of the conference report which debars a retired commodore of laying from ever holding a commission in the army, navy and marine corps is clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Parker urged that Congress must not to be swept off its feet by popular clamor. He believed that in this instance Congress is enacting extreme legislation without due consideration. He thought the report ought to be recommitted to conference.

LAST OF THEM ALL.

General Deficiency Appropriation Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—At the opening of the session of the House today Mr. Cannon, from the committee on appropriations, reported the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the general appropriation bills.

Some routine business was transacted. The Senate amendment to the bill providing for the detail of retired army officers as military instructors in the public schools was agreed to.

Inspecting Free Delivery Boxes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The committee recently appointed by the Postmaster General to examine boxes for use on the free delivery routes throughout the country convened at the Post-office Department today and inspected about 60 boxes which have been submitted for examination. In a few days a report will be submitted to the Postmaster General of the boxes which will best meet the requirements of the service.

BRITISH IN WAITING.

Dewet Expected to Double Back on His Track.

Kitchener Planning a Campaign in the North Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British in South Africa, telegraphing from Pretoria to the war office, under date of February 18, says:

"Dewet is reported still moving south and is now west of Hopetown. He will probably double back to the southwest. The troops are prepared for this.

"A train was derailed between Vereeniging and Johannesburg this morning, but the Boers were driven off before they secured much."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail hints that Lord Kitchener is planning a campaign in the northern Transvaal, especially in the neighborhood of Pietersburg and in other districts not hitherto visited by British troops.

CONSUL HAY'S GOOD WORK.

Commanded the Respect of Both British and Boers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Consul Adelbert Hay is receiving a warm welcome from friends in London, says the Tribune's correspondent. He distributed 14,000 letters among the British prisoners and arranged money remittances for them. Yet commanded the respect of Kruger, Botha and the Boer officials, and when he left Pretoria received the honor of a farewell dinner from a dozen barristers. On the other hand, his relations with General Roberts and General Kitchener were most friendly, and the British prisoners were grateful for his timely services.

He has left a good American official in charge of the consulate offices at Pretoria and Johannesburg, the latter being now the more important post, and one which will offer great opportunity for extension of American trade after the close of hostilities. Mr. Hay will spend a fortnight in London and on the Continent before sailing for America.

LIQUOR PROBLEM IN HAWAII.

The South Carolina Dispensary System Likely to be Put in Force.

HONOLULU, Feb. 12, via San Francisco, Feb. 19.—The South Carolina dispensary system is very likely to be put in force in Hawaii as a solution of the liquor problem. It is known that many of the legislators-elect of the independent party are in favor of the scheme, and investigation shows that a bill to introduce it here, already prepared, is very likely to pass. Local liquor dealers have begun preparations to fight the South Carolina system in the legislature. The coming session will see much discussion of the liquor question.

A local heliograph company is being organized to establish inter-island communication by means of the limelight system.

It is reported that steamer Warrimoo of the Canadian-Australian line has been sold to the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The company, it is said, will buy all the steamers of the Canadian line and endeavor to secure from the New Zealand government the mail subsidy now held by the Spreckels.

The National Guard of Hawaii is in danger of almost going to pieces for lack of funds.

The heaviest storm experienced here since 1889 has almost completely tied up Honolulu harbor and done considerable damage over the islands.

An English city could scarcely have paid higher tribute to the memory of the late Queen Victoria than Honolulu Friday, February 8, the day officially set apart for observances in honor of her memory. All kinds of business were suspended, and memorial services were held in many churches.

KEEPER'S WIFE KILLED.

Shot During a Raid on a Kansas Saloon Last Night.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Rose Hudson, wife of John Hudson, a joint keeper at Millwood, 14 miles north of this city, was shot and instantly killed last night during a raid upon her husband's saloon. One of the raiders was slightly wounded.

Hudson had been notified to close his place but refused. About 10 o'clock three men entered and called for drinks. When they were served they rapped on the counter, evidently to give a signal. Hudson jumped from behind the bar and grappled with one of the men. Mrs. Hudson, attracted by the noise, ran screaming into the room, while a mob of 40 men, most of whom wore masks, entered in answer to the signal.

In the melee that followed a shotgun which one of the men carried was discharged. The contents struck Mrs. Hudson, tearing off the top of her head. William Webb, one of the raiders, was struck in the shoulder by a revolver bullet. Nearly 100 shots were fired.

Hudson carried his dying wife into an adjoining room and the mob retired without wrecking the joint.

Sheriff Everhardt, who went to Millwood, has secured four prisoners, two of whom are John and Henry Wilson, young farmers. There were no women in the mob, which was composed of farmers in disguise. There is much excitement today and further trouble is anticipated.

Heavy Trousers In weights that keep the life in a man these wintry days. These trouserings are the best grade imported, and should wear many seasons.

Commerford,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's, 12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole, 25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P. O. Square and Bossy, 25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

300 THAMES STREET.

Copper Stocks.

The Boston copper market has become very active, and we are full of buyers' prices to-day in that market. Our Boston correspondents, Messrs. Lewis & Fitzgerald, are members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges, which enables us to give our customers the very best service. We are the sole Newport agents in Newport who will buy and sell for cash or margin any stock listed on the above stock Exchanges. You should write or telephone us at once for particulars on some of these copper stocks.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.,

233 THAMES STREET.

Private wires between New York and Boston.

BREAK FOR ADDICKS.

Only Six Votes Short of an Election in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 19.—There was a break in the ranks of the Republicans today when the ballot for United States Senators was taken. Four regulars who have steadfastly opposed the election of J. Edward Addicks to the United States Senate voted for him today for the short term.

When the count had been concluded it was found that Addicks was six votes short of election. The ballot for the short term resulted: Saulsbury, Democrat, 22; Addicks, Union Republican, 20; Hutton, Union Republican, 6; Richards, Regular Republican, 2; necessary to a choice, 26. Of the four extra votes secured by Mr. Addicks, two, Senator Groves and Representative Hayward, were elected as Union Republicans and have been credited to Addicks from the first, or whenever he needed them. Senator McFarland voted for Addicks two years ago. This leaves the vote of Representative Dayett as the only actual gain for Mr. Addicks.

REDUCED NEARLY $10,000,000.

Senate Committee's Amendment to the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate committee on commerce today completed its calculations showing the effect of its amendment to the river and harbor bill. The aggregate appropriation recommended by the committee is $50,161,526. This is a reduction of $9,770,389, of which $1,150,880 is on the appropriations for the next fiscal year and $8,577,008 on those on continuing contracts. It is possible that one or two more items will be added to the bill before it is reported.

Accidents in a London Fog.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dense fog enveloped London this morning, impeded all traffic and caused a number of accidents, the most serious of which was a rear-end collision on the underground railroad, as a result of which nine-and-seven persons received injuries which necessitated their removal to a hospital.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Glasgow, Feb. 18, Ambria, from New York.

Hull, Feb. 18, Colorado, from New York.

Liverpool, Feb. 18, Numidian, from Portland.

Nice, Feb. 18, Auguste Victoria, from New York.

New York, Feb. 19, Friesland, from Antwerp.

POWELL'S Bronchial Troches,

Excellent for any Throat Irritation.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

The Alterations

In our store will take about two weeks to complete, and we shall begin the spring season with everything new. That is why the man who can find his size in the broken lines here today can get a very good Overcoat or Suit for $5 to $7.50.

It is why we are selling Boys' Black Cheviot Suits, ages 10 to 15, for $1.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST 208

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinaware a specialty.

At The Bee Hive.

One lot of Wrappers, dark colors, usually 65c; to close them out 49c.

Several styles of fine Percale Wrappers, trimmed handsomely. We claim these are the best-fitting wrappers there are. Other stores ask $1.25, even $1.49; we are selling these at the uniform price of 98c.

We received yesterday 10 dozen Black Mercerized Silk Waists made in the latest styles. We shall start them at 75c. and $1.25, one-third under price.

Black Mercerized Petticoats, full width at 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.25. Whichever you purchase saves you at least 25 per cent.

Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns in various styles in good cotton and trimmed with embroidery and tucks, at the low prices of 49c, 59c. and 69c.

Ladies' Muslin Skirts made of good cotton with three rows Torchon insertion and Torchon ruffle, worth $1, at 75c.

20 dozen Ladies' turnover embroidered collars of fine material and embroidery. Real value 25c; while this lot lasts 12 1-2c. each.

Sheets, size 81x90, of a firm cotton. Regular price 59c. now 49c.

Pillowcases of strong cotton, size 45x36 with deep border. Value 15c. at 12 1-2c. each.

One lot Muslin Curtains in various designs. Former price $1.75 to close out at $1.25 per pair.

Be sure and ask for the Red Star Stamps given with each purchase.

This Morning's News.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY CUT DOWN.

Heated Debate and Close Division in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The result of the first [illegible] in the new Parliament of King Edward VII, which took place to-day, was the cutting down to [illegible] of the government's normal majority of 130. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill made his first speech at Westminster, and Mr. Chamberlain made a heated defence of his own policy.

The very small majority of this [illegible] British government [illegible] the result of Lord Cranborne's refusal to answer questions [illegible] to the government's foreign [illegible] without previous notice from the [illegible]. Mr. John Dillon seized the [illegible] and secured an unusually [illegible] almost won a victory.

Mr. [illegible] spoke in reply to Mr. [illegible] criticism of the [illegible] of the South African war, in the course of which he had denounced the [illegible] that the keeping of [illegible] and children in British [illegible] provisions. These charges created a general uproar and [illegible] demand from Mr. [illegible] secretary of state for war, that Mr. [illegible] should offer evidence [illegible] his assertions.

[illegible] Mr. Dillon's question [illegible] the taking up of the war [illegible] in reply to the [illegible] from the throne, the debate in the Commons had been chiefly confined [illegible].

The refusal of Lord Cranborne, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, to answer questions concerning which no notice had been previously been given, gave Mr. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, the chance to move an adjournment of the House in order to debate the subject. Mr. Dillon declared that the undersecretary [illegible] the foreign office had been muzzled, and that his refusal was a breach of [illegible].

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and Mr. John Redmond and others supported Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Balfour, in defending the practice, said it had been initiated by the government after careful consideration. The practice of cross-examining the undersecretary [illegible] was dangerous, and would preclude the carrying on of delicate negotiations, and might endanger the interests of nations, and possibly the peace of Europe.

The House then divided, as follows: For adjournment, 201; against 247.

UNITED STATES PROTESTS.

Directs Chaffee to Refrain from War Movements in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The United States government has protested to the powers against renewing war in China, and has directed General Chaffee to refrain [illegible] from any warlike movement.

[illegible] In Chinese affairs, [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] Germany, [illegible] and France, gives the administration here much concern. It [illegible] the further success of the United States policy, [illegible] the powers, to settle with China [illegible] and [illegible] terms, [illegible] to avert a division of the [illegible] the open door.

[illegible]

[illegible] Germany has kept China [illegible] by stimulating the [illegible] from [illegible] the government [illegible] Japan. To be sure, the German [illegible] represents that the move [illegible] is intended only to coerce the Chinese government into a more prompt acceptance of the demands of the [illegible] that it has no alliance [illegible] will not infringe the agreement on the policy of the United States [illegible] government, seeing its position [illegible] orders to General Chaffee and by diplomatic [illegible] its peaceful position. Russia and Japan are expected to support [illegible], but the other powers [illegible] make a new military [illegible] against the Chinese [illegible] with anxiety [illegible].

[illegible] from Minister Conger, [illegible] the subject of punishment, gave it to be understood that the Chinese government has agreed to [illegible] Prince Tuan and [illegible] without [illegible] to [illegible] suicide [illegible] Prince Chwang, death for Yu Hsien and Chao Chi Chiao, imprisonment [illegible] from office for Ying Nian [illegible] not yet determined for Chi Hsiu and Hsu Cheng Yu [illegible] already has been [illegible].

[illegible] of the departure [illegible] to the story that this [illegible] to ascertain [illegible] other powers, party to the [illegible] will [illegible]. It was [illegible] information on this subject [illegible] it was said, [illegible] when the course to be pursued by the United States government will be [illegible].

[illegible] from Pekin [illegible] the foreign envoys held a [illegible] the punishment of the guilty persons [illegible] by the powers. The reply [illegible] and the envoys decided to insist [illegible] with their original demands.

MRS. NATION GOES TO JAIL.

Declines to Furnish Bonds to Keep the Peace.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was placed under bond [illegible] especially with [illegible] property of the Moss [illegible] second [illegible] by the [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] McDowell was held in $1000 and Mrs. Rose Crist in $500 on similar [illegible].

Mrs. Nation's bond to keep the peace and appear for trial at the next term of court was fixed at $2000. She announced that she would not give bond, but would go to jail. The judge remanded her to the custody of the sheriff, and she will be held in the hospital ward of the county prison.

When Mrs. Nation was arraigned in the district court the judge inquired if she had engaged counsel. She replied that she could not afford to, and would plead her own case.

William Moser testified that the defendants visited the place, chopped the door down, entered the [illegible] room and tried to enter the machinery room. He said he had stock in the butter and [illegible] rooms worth $2,700. Mrs. Nation had a hatchet and broke a lock on the west door. As the officers were taking her away in the patrol wagon she said she would come back and smash the walls in. Mrs. Nation insisted on showing whether beer was kept in storage. This the court decided was immaterial.

Mrs. Nation took the stand in her own behalf. She said she had been informed that the saloon people had ceased business only temporarily, and that their fixtures had been stored and that she had the right to smash them.

After statements in reference to the joint smashing crusade by the female defenders, Judge Hazen said the testimony was conclusive, both as to the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] threats of further [illegible] of property, and the prisoners would be required to give bonds to keep the peace and to answer at the next term of court to the charges [illegible] in the information.

BIG HAUL IN NEW YORK.

Prominent Officials Caught in a Gambling Room Raid.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Unprecedented in the history of past raids in this city was the raid made this afternoon [illegible] at 2 Dey street, where the "Pacific Club" has its headquarters and where "Ridge" Levine is said to be the proprietor.

District Attorney Philbin and two of his assistants engineered the raid, Judge Jerome of the special sessions led the attack upon the alleged gambling place in person; Lewis Nixon, chairman of the committee of five, was an active participant, as well as the district attorney himself, and the 75 persons who were caught in the trap included Maurice Holahan, president of the board of public improvements, a judge from Chicago, a business man and a politician of even more consequence than Holahan himself, and clerks, lawyers, business men, speculators and gamblers of many degrees.

All the credit for gathering evidence against the place, District Attorney Philbin declares, belongs to the committee of five, while the success of the actual raid is due to Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and O'Connor, to whom the work was intrusted. Beside those mentioned no one of all who took part in the raid, except Detective Sergeant Cuff of the district attorney's office, and the two private detectives who supplied the evidence, knew what was about to happen or even their destination when they set forth.

When Judges Jerome and two carriages containing the attacking party arrived in front of Levine's there was no sign of life in the whole building above the ground floor, although at that very moment 75 persons or more were actively engaged in the upper rooms, [illegible] doors, securely locked, guarded the entrance to the upper rooms, the windows of which were all dark.

Entering quickly, but quietly, into the [illegible] on the ground floor, Judge Jerome ordered Blake to guard the front door, and Kelly was sent to the one at the rear. Cuff announced the discovery of a rickety stairway in the rear. Springing upstairs, followed by Jerome and Fuller, they found themselves in a kitchen.

"Open that door," ordered Judge Jerome, pointing to a heavy door leading toward the front of the hall. As the door swung open, Judge Jerome and his party swarmed in. Half a dozen men were found in the two rooms there and were captured, while a rush on the stairway to the third floor told the pursuers whither to follow.

Before they could prevent it a heavy iron door swung at the head of the stairs, and pursuit was checked for a moment. Policemen banged at the door, and Judge Jerome ordered that it be opened. While this was going on District Attorney Philbin had rushed into the Church street police station, and had notified Captain Westervelt by demanding that he turn out instantly with a platoon of men. Never were men turned out more quickly, and going on the run Westervelt arrived in front of the iron door, while Jerome was still demanding its opening. The door was fast being forced, when it suddenly opened from within.

Crowded into two handsomely carpeted and appointed rooms were 75 persons, including "Ridge" Levine, his son Percy and Leon Straiker, the two private detectives on whose affidavits warrants had been issued, half a dozen policemen who had been watching the place for a month, ostensibly to get evidence to close it, and a choice variety of politicians, professional and business men. All these were forced into the rear room, while Judge Jerome sat down at a table where card players had a moment before been playing, and opened court.

While this was going on there was a wild scene of consternation in the back room. From every pocket men were tearing out cards, letters and all other writings that might lead to their identification, and tearing them into small pieces, while those connected with the "club" were destroying or getting out of the way everything which could be [illegible] against the place.

Maurice F. Holahan was the first man to be brought out from the back room. District Attorney Philbin stood near the table. Holahan begged piteously to be allowed to go. It was useless, however, and he was properly recorded before being freed. Then in turn were brought out all the rest of them, except the Levines and Straiker, who were placed under warrants.

The partial identity of a Chicago judge was revealed. His name he spoke too low to be made out, but he was heard to say that he was a stranger in the city, stopping at a hotel.

"I'm a judge from Chicago, and a practising lawyer," he said, "and I had been in the house only a few minutes playing a game of poker when the raid came."

Judge Jerome had his fellow-judge take a seat close beside him, held a whispered consultation with him, and then let him go. Judge Jerome fixed bail for "Ridge" Levine at $1,500, and set the examination for next Tuesday.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Fire last night destroyed two of the car sheds of the Union Railroad Company at Elmwood, 50 cars, including seven snow plows, among the number being the big rotary, and much of the clothing of about 250 motormen and conductors employed at the barn. It threatened the remaining building of the group of three composing the Elmwood car sheds and many of the surrounding dwellings. The fire swept half of the square of railroad buildings bounded by East, Bucklin and Reliving streets and the main track of the Consolidated railroad. The total loss, as nearly as could be estimated last night by the officials of the Union Railroad Company, will be about $175,000, of which $100,000, approximately, is on rolling stock. It is amply covered by the blanket insurance policy of the company, amounting to £1,200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was first seen in one of the Pawtucket vestibule cars used on the East Greenwich line, and is supposed, so far as could be judged last night, to have started from defective insulation of the electrical equipment of the car.

Sally Marie Matteson, an aged resident of Washington village, died on the village street yesterday while being carried to her home in a chair. Miss Matteson had been visiting her cousin, Miss Ruby Matteson, at Jericho for a week and was on her way home when she was overcome with the illness with which she had been suffering for a week or more. She was apparently no worse than usual when she left her cousin's house and boarded the car for Washington. Arriving at the latter place, she left the car and started to walk to her home, a third of a mile from the terminus of the trolley line. She had covered about half the distance, when she was taken ill and asked two men who were passing to assist her. After proceeding a few rods farther and noticing that the woman was growing worse and unable to walk at all, one of the men ran into a nearby house and borrowed a chair. Seating her in the chair, the men started to carry her home. When the house in which she had lived for years was reached, however, and the chair set down, the men discovered that she had died on the way.

Paul Poloski, the mysterious Polish boy, deaf and dumb except when lying down, whose case has puzzled the poor and police authorities of Providence since January 15, isn't Paul Poloski, mysterious or deaf and dumb in any position, but he is the most successful deceiver the poor department, long a student in the school of wiles, has ever had as a boarder. When he came to Overseer Cummings, introduced by a police officer, Paul Muriel, for that is his name, could not talk. He must be a foreigner, Mr. Cummings thought, and so he called in the interpreters. Twenty-five or more, with a combined knowledge of about all the tongues but the Chinese, tried to get a word out of the boy, but they couldn't even make him move his lips. He held down his head and his heavy eyes stared at a spot on the floor. He had succeeded in feigning lack of faculties in spite of all attempts to make him talk, but finally he was recognized by a sister, who denies all the stories he had written and said he was only a thoroughly bad boy. He will be sent to the state institution as a vagrant.

The district council of Narragansett has passed an ordinance by which the Sea View electric road is allowed an entrance on Beach street. This action abolishes the limit of franchise act, and makes the ordinance acceptable to the company, although the cottagers generally were opposed to the measure.

The ice embargo on the upper bay which seemed inevitable last week did not quite stop navigation by steam craft, though it greatly delayed and impeded their movements and practically suspended all operations by sailing vessels, and with the advent of warmer weather the danger is happily averted and is hardly likely to threaten again this winter. One of the inconveniences which such a condition as that of last week imposes upon a city situated as is Providence is a scarcity, bordering on famine, of fish, clams and oysters. The weather is too severe for local fishermen to do much at their usual occupation, shipping from distant points is delayed by the ice, and the nearby clam and oyster beds are covered by the ice floes. The result is that the markets are almost bare of these kinds of food and prices quickly rise.

Providence shipping has not suffered so severely thus far this winter as is often its lot during the cold weather months, but the returns of disaster have begun to come in and there are yet several weeks during which storms may be expected calculated to cause anxiety among vessel owners and friends of mariners. The report of the loss of barge Alabama with five men on board, four of whom belong in Providence while the captain was well known there, and the failure to hear from schooner Lucy W. Snow, now overdue from the Azores, have aroused those specially interested in seagoing vessels and seafaring men from the feeling of security into which they had been lulled by the absence of furious storms during the first of the winter.

THE REAL THING.

Frank Bell, the Rube Whipple of "Way Down East," is an old-timer on the stage, and many of his reminiscences are well worth repeating. In the winter of 1856 Mr. Bell had been mustered out of the army and had made his debut as a minstrel. Cholera had become epidemic in St. Louis, and the result was general torpor that brought about the closing of the organization of which the novice was a member. The future seemed threatening, and Mr. Bell was giving serious thought to ways and means when he was approached by a young man who had money and was willing to spend it if in return he could but get into "the profession." "Senator" Bell grabbed at the proposition, coached the lad in a specialty, and began barnstorming through the small towns of Kansas and Missouri.

One night after the pair had finished the work of the evening and had commenced their packing, the hand-corkist heard the sound of wagon wheels. The vehicle seemed to be driven to the portal and then halted. The listeners within caught the drift of a conversation in which one of the arrivals agreed to care for the horses while the others entered. Then the door opened and Mr. Bell, who had paused with a clog shoe in his right hand and a green curtain in his left, was confronted by four stalwart fellows in great-brimmed hats, flannel shirts and unrestrained breeches. The tallest of the quartet stepped forward and modestly announced that they had come to see the dancing. "Senator" Bell explained courteously that the performance was over. He said that it was a good performance, and if the invaders would return 24 hours later he would guarantee them the worth of their money.

Mr. Bell started to resume packing. He was interrupted by the leader, who was not satisfied and insisted on a repetition of the entertainment. Mr. Bell protested. The spokesman was mandatory. Mr. Bell grew angry and declared that nothing should induce him to go through his work again. "Ah," was the retort, "then you're the chap?" Mr. Bell acknowledged "the soft impeachment." Six revolvers were taken from as many hip pockets and held with what Eugene Field called "the business end" in an effective position. "Dance!" commanded the spokesman. And Frank Bell danced. When the dancing was over the men thanked their unwilling host heartily and shook hands with him. One offered a chew of tobacco. Then all drove away and the comedian hastened to report the occurrence to the proprietor of the hostelry at which he was stopping. That worthy drew reflectively at his pipe. "Well," he said, "I reckon you got up agin the real boys." "The real boys?" the minstrel interrogated. "The Jameses," explained Boniface. And "the Jameses" they were. Two years ago Mr. Bell found Frank James respectably keeping door at a theatre in St. Louis. The two were introduced. "I've met you before," said Mr. Bell, and he related the circumstances.

It is difficult in the winter to find sharp, sour apples which are the best for cooking, and the addition of lemon juice with more than the usual amount of sugar improve apple pies.

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I WAS troubled with hands so sore that when I put them in water the pain would near set me crazy, the skin would peel off, and the flesh would get hard and break, then the blood would flow from at least fifty places on each hand. Words can never tell the suffering I endured for three years. I tried at least eight doctors, but my hands were worse than when I commenced doctoring. I tried every old Granny remedy that was ever thought of without one cent's worth of good and could not even get relief. I would feel so badly mornings when I got up, to think that I had to go to work and stand pain for eight or nine hours, that I often felt like giving up my job, which was in the bottling works of Mr. E. L. Kerns, the leading bottler of Trenton, N. J., who will vouch for the truth of my sufferings. Before I could start to work, I would have to wrap each finger on both hands, and then wear gloves, which I hated to do, for when I came to take them off, it would take two hours and the flesh would break and bleed. Some of my friends who had seen my hands would say, "If they had such hands they would have them amputated"; others would say "they would never work," and more would turn away in disgust. But thanks to CUTICURA, the greatest of skin cures, it ended all my sufferings. Just to think, after doctoring three years, and spending dollar after dollar during that time, CUTICURA cured me. It has now been two years since I used it and I do not know what sore hands are. I never lost a day's work while I was using it or since, and I have been working at the same business, and in acids, etc.

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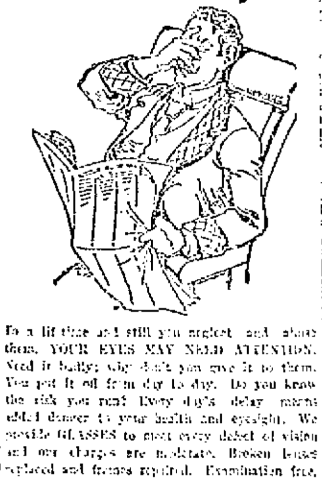
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I make seeing easier, but don't spoil your appearance by doing it.

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Gold Diamond-Encrusted Watches from $35 to $53 only.

E. C. BLAINE, 246 Thames St

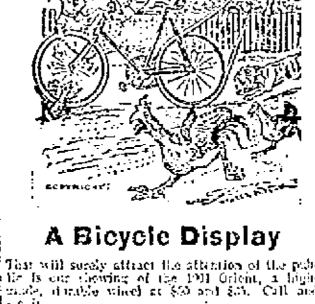
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SHE MAKES HER OWN HATS.

The Up-to-Date Girl Studies Millinery Before Marriage.

There have always been sensible mothers who have insisted that no girl should be allowed to marry until she had a thorough training in cooking and domestic science. The principle is a good one, but there is a more modern idea that outdoes it as a promoter of domestic bliss.

The up-to-date girl prepares for matrimony by learning the milliner's trade. One can buy good bread at five cents a loaf. One can help along a good cause and spare one's temper and digestion by eating woman's exchange salad; but a French hat! There's a necessary of life that comes high; and upon that reef has many a matrimonial bark foundered. Give a normal woman enough hats, and she will bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune with an equanimity that justifies all the complimentary things poets have said about her. But no moderate income will provide swell hats in sufficient quantity to oil a stormy matrimonial sea. Hence heart-burning, despondency, temper, extravagance, shipwreck.

It is a fad for girls, even for the golden girls to whom wearing of confections comes as a birthright, to go in for millinery. There are schools of millinery. In private schools, there are millinery classes conducted by experts. Groups of girls are taught in private classes by professional milliners. The women colleges have not taken up the idea, but they may, in time, drop Greek and higher mathematics and come around to millinery.

One of the oldest and most successful millinery schools in New York is having a particularly prosperous winter. It has students from California, Montana, Canada, Alabama, Texas and even South America; but the majority of the girls are from small towns in New York or neighboring states, and from New York city. With few exceptions, they evidently have comfortable homes. Some of the pupils expect to find work with millinery firms in this city, but more are taking the course as a preparation for opening millinery shops of their own in small towns; and, particularly from the South, hundreds of women, well born and well educated, but financially embarrassed, come to the millinery schools to learn a trade that will support them. Then there are the pupils who are studying for their own amusement and satisfaction.

"We have had many society girls this winter," said the superintendent of the school. "They want to learn how to make and renovate their own hats, and they are awfully enthusiastic. But likely to get tired before they finish the three months' course and to rebel against the prosaic side of the work. We're one New York girl whose father is quite rich, and who is one of our most successful pupils. She is going to be married next June and she said that her husband would not be able to buy the sort of hats she is used to wearing and that, anyway, she thought every woman ought to have some profession by which she could support herself and her children if necessary. She has a perfect knack for the work and we can sell her models as fast as she makes them. In April she is to come back here and make all her trousseau hats and her bridesmaids' hats.

"We turn out a tremendous number of bridesmaids' hats here. Many girls come here for lessons because they expect to be married soon, and almost always wind up their study by making trousseau and bridesmaids' hats.

"We have included hair ornaments, fancy muffs and fancy collarettes in our course for the past two years. You know, those things are sold in almost all swell millinery shops now, so we had to take them up. There is any amount of work on the things and very little value in material, so it pays any girl to know how to make them for herself, and we've had lot of pupils who wanted to study only that branch of millinery."

When a pupil enters the school for a serious course in millinery she is started in upon the most rudimentary features of the trade. In fully five cases out of ten, so the teachers say, the young American girl doesn't know the first thing about plain sewing, and that defect in her education must be remedied before she can make progress rapidly in millinery. The German girls who enter the school are decidedly the best sewers and turn out the neatest work, though they are usually behind the American and the French girls in the knack of securing that indefinable thing known as style.

After the first lessons have been mastered in the military school, the pupil passes on to work more entertaining. Simple models are given to her and she copies them in cheap materials, usually paper muslin. As fast as she shows herself capable of doing one model well, she gets another, a trifle more difficult. In course of time the pupil reaches a point where she may be trusted with valuable materials. She is watched at first, for the price of tuition will not cover much waste of material, and the school expects to gets its money back by the sale of the hat.

The next step gives individual taste and talent a showing, and here many pupils run up against their limitations and prove that they will never be competent, all-around milliners. It is one thing to copy a hat and quite another thing to design one, to obtain new effects, to study hats in their relation to faces. Yet all this is a part of millinery. A good milliner should know, at a glance, what sort of hat would suit a patron, should know where to give the twist and the touch that will convert an unbecoming hat into a becoming one. A proficient millinery pupil must have such practice. She is allowed to try original designing in materials of no special value. If she achieves a success her new hat is used as a model for less advanced pupils and she herself copies it in fine materials for sale. Then she studies the problems of line and becomingness, by making shapes for fellow students, and later she is entrusted with filling orders for patrons.

After that her education is practically completed and she is ready for employment. What that employment may be depends upon the talent and ability of the individual. The best millinery houses in the city employ, as a rule, French designers and head trimmers. Yet, if an American has decided ability she will have little trouble in finding employment and working her way to the top in New York, while in Western and Southern cities her chances of success are still greater. Five thousand dollars a year is no unusual salary for a successful designer in a New York shop, and a fairly good trimmer gets from $15 to $25 a week.

The milliners who, after receiving New York training, go into business for themselves in other towns, usually come to New York twice a year to obtain models. They visit the wholesale houses and frequently go back to the school for a few lessons in order to make copies of the new models.

Jell-O, the New Dessert.
Pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cents. Try it today.

EVENING GOWNS.

The cut illustrates an evening gown of sky blue crepe de chine. The skirt consists of a crepe tunic edged with little scallops and slightly draped at the left side. Beneath is a skirt of blue silk, with one application of guipure de venise at the foot. The bodice of draped blue crepe has a large application of guipure at the right side of the front and is held over the shoulders by garlands of parma violet. The draped sleeves of crepe fall off the top of the arm, leaving it uncovered, and terminate at the elbow with a band of guipure de venise and a frill of lace. The belt of gold ribbon fastens with a jeweled buckle. A chain of cabochons encircles the neck and is carried to the left shoulder, where it is secured by a jewel. The gloves are of cream suede.



CRAPE COSTUME.

Yokes of one kind and another are very much worn by both children and grown persons. Sometimes they pass under the bodice like a guipure; sometimes they make one with it, being applied or incrusted; sometimes they are separate and are simply laid over the shoulders, like a pelerine or long collar, with sleeve caps falling over the top of the sleeves.

As for the form and style of yokes, they are infinitely varied. Round, square or heart-shaped, drooping over teh top of the shoulders or carried across it, cut in festoons at the edge or straight, they are constructed according to the taste and fancy of the wearer and the kind of gown they are to accompany. The present moment being much influenced by empire fashions, the majority of yokes are large, and the real empire yoke is quite independent. It is of guipure, with ruches of mousseline de soie at the edge, or of faille or satin mousseline embroidered.

PERSONALS.

....Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas is to go into the live stock and commission business in Wichita, Kan. He says that he has quit politics for all time.

....The Municipal Art Society of Baltimore has received more than $15,000 in gifts for a statue to General John Eagan Howard, the famous Maryland soldier of the Revolutionary war. The statue will be placed in one of the city parks.

....It is announced that Whitelaw Reid is to be named as envoy extraordinary of the United States for the coronation of King Edward VII. which will probably take place in June, although the exact date has not yet been settled. Mr. Reid acted as special envoy of this country at the Queen's jubilee.

....Senator R. R. Butler of Washington county, Tenn., is the oldest member of the Tennessee legislature in point of service. He is now serving his eleventh session in the senate, and before that he had served six years in the house. Besides this experience in state legislation, Senator Butler served 10 years in the national House of Representatives. He served in the Union army, and was lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth cavalry.

....Colonel Cornelius Gardiner, who is to be governor of the province of Tayabas, in southern Luzon, is a native of Michigan, and was graduated from West Point in 1873. As a lieutenant he fought with Miles in the Indian Territory, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico from 1874 to 1880. He fought the Arapahoes and the Northern Cheyennes, and was adjutant of the column that raided the Cheyennes in Nebraska and Kansas before the battle of Republican River, at which Colonel Lewis was killed.

THE BRETON PEASANT.

[Contemporary Review.]

If there is a country where the tradition of hatred of "the Englishman" as a hereditary enemy still holds, it is in Catholic Brittany. In the eyes of the Breton peasants and fishermen, the Englishman is the enemy with whom they have fought battles and will fight them again. That is to say, the Englishman stands for the typical sailor of a man of-war or torpedo boat, whom they will fight when the time comes for the attack, but no one thinks of him as a man. The enemy is a unit of war, something outside ordinary life, a being in uniform whom it is glorious to kill. He is "the enemy"—something which will do great mischief to France if one does not take care, something which must be much more terrible and dangerous than they can imagine, since all the men of France lose the best years of their youth in learning to kill this eventual adversary. If ever the peasants come clearly to realize that the only use of war is to kill people like themselves; if ever each soldier becomes capable of imagining what the shock of two armies is, and by what complicated series of lies and intrigues peoples are brought to the point of killing each other the work of peace congresses will be wonderfully simplified.

ON THE STAIRS.

[Katharine Pyle, in Harper's Bazar.]

The children with their dolls are out
At play upon the stair;
'Tis in the quiet afternoon,
So none disturb them there.

The clock upon the landing ticks;
The house seems very still,
And now and then the shrill wind sighs
Between the door and sill.

The children do not heed the clock,
Nor heed the wind that moans,
But quite intent upon their play,
They talk in lowered tones.

THAT FINE OLD SCARF.

[Chicago Post.]

Oh, where's the fine old colored scarf in boyhood days I knew,
The ample, knitted folds of which concealed the face from view;
That great old scarf that usually was more than three yards long
And lasted years because it was so durable and strong;
That scarf that was an overcoat when it was rightly placed.
That went three times around the neck and twice around the waist,
That crossed the breast in such a way it vanquished old Jack Frost,
That was so big and tied so tight it never could be lost;
The joyous scarf of colors bright that gave appearance gay,
With fringed or else long-tasselled ends—oh, where is it today?
It may be on the country roads, it may be in the wood;
It is not seen on city streets—that much is understood;
And so my sympathy now goes to all the city boys
Who cannot well appreciate its comforts and its joys.
Though there be many substitutes, naught else can take its place;
Naught else, when wintry pleasures charm, will so protect the face
And keep the neck and body warm, while giving freedom, too—
I would my children had such scarfs as I in boyhood knew.

FANCIES.

She—Don't you think I have a good mouth?
He—It looks all right.—[Smart Set.

Theodore—He went so far as to call me a puppy!
Harriet—And at your age! The idea!—[Boston Transcript.

Brooks—Harduppe says he took a stranger for you yesterday.
Rivers—That's funny. Now today he tooke me for a stranger.
"How's that?"
"He wanted to borrow $10 from me."—[Smart Set.

"I wish you to pose for a centaur, one of those creatures half horse and half man, you know."
"Yes sor. Which half do I pose for?"—[Brooklyn Life.

"Just had my shoes half-soled," said the bookkeeper boarder.
"Glad to hear yer are going about on the 'mend,'" said the Cheerful Idiot.—[Indianapolis Press.

"Why is this called an owl car?" asked one of the belated passengers.
"Hoot, mon!" sleepily responded the passenger known as Sandy McGregor. "How do I know."—[Chicago Tribune.

Johnny—Pa, are you afraid of ma?
Pa—That's a funny question, Johnny. Why do you ask?
Johnny—Because when ma hollers at you you act as I do when you yell at me.—[Boston Transcript.

"You see," said the mother, "Tommy is so uncomplaining and yielding that I always give him the first choice of everything."
"As a lesson to Johnny?" asked the caller.
"No. It gives Johnny a chance to take it away from him. Then both are satisfied."—[Indianapolis Press.

"Say!" cried the first longshoreman "ain't ye got any better sense than to be smokin' while we're handlin' these kegs of powder? Don't ye know there was an explosion last week that blowed up a dozen men?"
"Faith," replied Cassidy, "that cud never happen here."
"Why not?"
"Bekase, there's only two av us workin' here."—[Philadelphia Press.

A Modern Mother's Diary. Tonight Clifford has said: "Mamma, are the stars holes in the sky to let the rain through?" I cannot sleep, such is my agitation. Clifford is scarcely five years old, whereas, according to the best pedagogical authorities, Martin Luther did not ask this question until he was seven, and Alexander the Great, in all probability, not until he was nine.

I know not what to think. One moment I feel assured that Clifford is evincing an unaffected humor, only in the next moment to be overwhelmed by the suspicion that he is bidding for newspaper notoriety merely.—[Detroit Journal.

PLAYFUL YOUNG SPIDERS.

[Cleveland Leader.]

The wolf-spider spins no web, but stalks its prey—hence its name. It takes the precaution to spin a thread before leaping after anything, so that in event of falling short, it will have a way of retreat. It is about the fiercest of the spiders, though far from the biggest or most venomous, and in captivity will stalk its own image when crawling over a mirror and fall into a fury at finding itself balked.

The trap-door spider builds its nest in the ground, a tunnel, about three inches deep, with a branch sloping upward, and closed by an inner door opening downward. The outer door, which opens upward, is of thickest, finest silk, with an outer coat of earth and small pebbles, to make it indistinguishable from the surrounding surface.

Water spiders lash together with their best silk rafts of dead leaves, upon which they float in pursuit of water insects. But the rafts do not compare with their nests, which are egg-shaped, lined with the finest water-proof web, and buoyed with clusters of tiny air bubbles, which the mother spider takes down by diving upon her back, with the bubble entangled in her legs.

All spiders begin nest-building very young. At seven weeks old trap-door spiders make little nests the size of a penny, and, of course, something haphazard and awry. No young spider, in fact, builds a workmanlike nest, although the creatures have from two to eight eyes each. The youngsters appear to use their spinnerets in play, much as children build doll houses. Spider webs once had a great vogue as medicine. They were held specific for consumption and certain fevers, as well considered as the best of styptics. They have still that last use. Even spurting arterial blood may be checked if not wholly staunched by a generous handful of cobwebs held hard against the wound.

Spiders are wonderfully weatherwise. They will neither build new nests nor repair breaks in old ones in face of a storm. They have, moreover, a certain prescience which foretells weather changes. Wherefore, if you see a half destroyed web, with no spider-body making haste to build it over, though the sun may shine and winds caress, be certain falling weather is not twelve hours away.

Few more wonderful adaptations are seen in the whole round of nature than the webs spiders spin to entrap the wary ant. They are not high-hung, lacy affairs, caressing every breeze, but loosely silken tubes stretched in the grass, the crevices of rock, or about tree roots. Ants of every size creep heedlessly into them. The spiders eat them with relish, but occasionally a very little spider and a very big ant engage in a duel to the death. If the spider can bite, the ant can sting—and does it with right good will. The spider does not try to get rid of such an ant as he does of a wasp or bee too strong to be safely attacked. Such an insect which threatens destruction to the web is often cut out of it by the web builder. The entangling cables are not loosed, but the webrays neatly snipped in two, first those underneath and at the very last the highest filament. Often the letting go of such a captive means destruction to half the nest. But some spiders are wiser than some people. They know not merely when they have enough, but when they have too much.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

It were not value to hear cabinet [illegible]—[Mrs. Nett.]

Breakfast.
Grape Fruit.
Rye Mush.
Fried Ham, Cream Gravy.
Baked Potatoes, Pancakes.
Rolls, Coffee.

Luncheon.
Bouillon in Cups.
Smothered Beef, Potatoes Delmonico.
Cheese Cake. Tea.

Dinner.
Clear Soup.
Stewed Rabbit.
Fried Sweet Potatoes.
Stewed Onions.
Spaghetti, Milanaise.
Mince Pie with Brandy.
Cheese, Wafers.
Cafe Noir.

Stewed Rabbit. Clean a rabbit and divide it into joints, cutting each leg into four pieces. Brown the meat by frying in a little butter, and then place in a stewpan. Add a few sweet herbs, six cloves, six allspice and whole black pepper, two good-sized onions and a strip of lemon peel. Pour over all sufficient water to cover, and when it boils skim it clean and simmer all gently for two hours. Then take two ounces of butter and one ounce of flour; rub together and put into the liquor and let it all cook for 10 minutes. While stirring add a tablespoonful of red currant jelly and strain over the meat. Garnish with forcemeat balls and lumps of red currant jelly. Serve hot.

Miss Helen Johnson has organized a society of young women in Binghamton, N. Y., the members of which agree not to speak during Lent or go shopping or mix with the world. They have arranged upon a set of signals by which they may communicate with each other, and the code is nearly as extensive as that of any of the secret societies. For communication with those outside the charmed circle the members during the 40 days of their penance will carry pads and pencils.

SHINGLES.

SPOT CASH on DELIVERY.

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Two Seconds, One Third.

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Champion "KING MAX" (black), 1st special, Boston, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.
Champion "HIS MAJESTY" (white), 1st, Boston, 1899; Boston, 1901; Philadelphia, 1899; New York, 1901. Special Beresford Club silver medal; best white, male or female, Boston, 1901; 2d, Rochester, 1901.
CUPID (solid blue), 1st, Boston, 1900.
PERLEY (silver white), 1st, Boston, 1900.
TWILIGHT (wonderful imported chinchilla).
GLORY (solid dark silver red).
POLARIS (white, amber eyes).
PACEMAKER (brown tabby), 1st, Philadelphia; two Beresford silver medals, Philadelphia, 1900.
SYBARANT (cream) 1st, Philadelphia.
DAN CUPID (white), 1st, Philadelphia.

QUEENS:

CHAMPION COSSET (smoke), 1st, Philadelphia, 1899; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, Boston, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; silver Beresford Club medal; best smoke, male or female, at Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester; silver cup, best female in show, Philadelphia, 1900.
CHAMPION MAGIC (black), 1st, Boston, 1899; 1st, Boston, 1901; 2d, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; two silver Beresford Club medals; best black, male or female, Philadelphia, 1900, and Boston, 1901.
JEWEL (imported, white with blue eyes), 1st, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 2d, Boston, 1901; silver medal, Philadelphia, best white, male or female.
MISS INDIA (solid tortoise shell), 1st, Boston, 1899; 1st, Rochester, 1901; Beresford Club medal, first long-haired cat not white, blue, silver, smoke or tabby, at Rochester; silver cup and two specials, best long-haired female in show, at Rochester.
MARIGOLD (solid tortoise shell), 1st, New York, 1901.
CINDERELLA, 1st, New York, 1901.

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THE

MOLASSES,

TASTE.

50c. a gallon.

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Chalmer's Gelatine, 3 packages for 25c.
Jellycon, makes delicious, dainty dessert (all flavors), 12c. a package.
Russell's Fine Chocolate Creams, assorted flavors, 20c. a pound.
Delicious Crisp Peanut Candy, 10c a pound.
Our Premium Mixed Candy, 13c. a pound; 2 pounds for 25c.
German Peanut Butter, small jars, 12c; large 20c.
Eagle Brand Cond'sed Milk, 15c. a can.
Farina Oyster Crackers small, very crisp and nice, 10c. a pound, 3 pounds for 25c.
Liquid Peptonoids, 87c. a bottle.
Bovinine, small, 45c; large, 72c. a bottle.
Mellin's Food, 55c. a bottle.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY

O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.

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Try my celebrated
B & M Coffee, 32c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 10 lbs. at 29c.
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" 13c; 2 cans 25c.
" 15c. per can.
" 20c. per can.
Sardines, 7c. per can.
" 10c. per can.
" 13c. per can; 2 for 25c.
" 15c. per can.
" 18c per can.
Kippered Herring, 20c. a can.
Shrimp, 13c. per can.
Little Neck Clams, 10c. a can.
Clam Chowder, 15c. a can.

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NAVEL ORANGES,

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Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

A NEW DIFFICULTY IN CHINA.

Pooh Bah, in the Mikado, explained to his sovereign that when the latter gave an order it was invariably obeyed, practically it was obeyed the instant it was given. Hence he had been justified in reporting that he had executed the tenant [illegible], although the young man's head was still on his shoulders. A similar complication in China has checked the negotiations between the emperor and the powers, and introduced an element of comedy into the ghastly and [illegible] tragedy of the Celestial empire.

The envoys asked that the officials who should be put to death for the massacres of last summer. The emperor assented to this, and invited the condemned officials to select their own methods of eliminating themselves from this sphere of activity. Now, from the earliest times this has been the way high Chinese and Japanese officials have been executed. In fact, it was the usual process of resignation, and the only process of removal from office. With their graceful manners and their taste for euphemisms the Japanese named this process the "happy dispatch." It was performed with a knife. The Chinese, though less refined in their manners and language, provided neater and less distressing means of making an official exit from the world. The most [illegible] method of official suicide in China is to eat freely of gold leaf. A man with a well gilded interior is said to be not long for this world, and the consciousness of being full of gold must be as consoling to a gentleman about to transfer himself to a brighter sphere as the confident expectation of an ornate and expensive funeral. The next most elegant means of death is [illegible] by a silken cord, which is sent by the emperor as a slight but sufficient token of his wishes.

The progress of Western civilization has banished the hari-kari from Japan, but China has made less progress toward the Occident, and the condemned mandarins were the leaders in the anti-foreign movement. It cannot fail to excite surprise among the foreigners as well as shock the sense of propriety of every well conducted Chinese that the three condemned officials refused to commit suicide by any process. Official etiquette was trampled upon, and the tradition unbroken for thousands of years was cast to the winds.

What could the emperor do? By the traditional law of China when a high official is invited to commit suicide he does it. But these three mandarins refused to do it. So the law of China was broken. Could the tradition of 5,000 years be saved? Only in one way. If the mandarins were stubborn the emperor must yield. If they would not commit suicide he must withdraw his request. It was impossible to conceive of an invitation of this sort being declined, and if the guilty three would not accept the invitation must be withdrawn.

The emperor has accordingly withdrawn the invitation to suicide, and so [illegible] the envoys. In their wild, [illegible] Western way they may insist that the three mandarins, or princes, be apprehended like coolies, and subjected to the [illegible]

[illegible]

But nothing like that was ever done in China and how can anything be done in China without a precedent?

[illegible] BUSINESS.

The New York regents in this business of excluding certain pictures from the schools of the state are conducting themselves [illegible] as does the [illegible] with [illegible] chicken. Their [illegible] seems to be in the line of heading off objections that might arise, [illegible] has thought of yet. [illegible] that exist only in their imagination and after [illegible] had been pretty [illegible] would have been with the greatest [illegible] and [illegible] of the whole [illegible] would be amusing if it were [illegible].

[illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] representations of [illegible] because it may develop a [illegible] spirit in them, say the regents, and Hoffman's pictures are to be [illegible] of their sentimental [illegible], and Rosa Bonheur's work is ruled out because it is not the highest art for the thing, and because in the particular pictures in question a man is using his whip on an unruly team, an example which children should know nothing about. The Venus of Milos is discovered to be improper, and pictures of Madonnas and the Christ child may offend Jewish pupils. What have we left after all the influences that these pictures might bring to our children are removed. The whole decision of the regents is against, it would seem to the common mind, the development of frankness, the courage of one's convictions and the strength of character in general.

The same sort of fussiness has been overpowering some persons in the District of Columbia, where several religious hymns in a song book used in the schools have aroused fears that some one would object. "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Rock of Ages" and "Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God Almighty" are the particular hymns criticised, on the ground that there are children in the schools who are not from Christian families, and whose parents may disapprove. The board of education has given the protest serious consideration, and has finally laid it on the table. In a lengthy report on their common sense action they quote from a decision in an old case where the Supreme Court of the United States held that Christianity was the religion of this nation. The board says that, while agreeing to the proposition of those who contend that sectarian religion should not be embraced in school exercises, it does not agree with those insisting "upon excluding every formal recognition of divine Providence from the schools."

FREE FROM MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

Here is proof indeed of the correctness of a recently advanced theory. In the city of Buffalo malaria is unknown. A scientist there, endeavoring to study the mosquito, found that the malaria anopholes, the species that has been credited with carrying disease germs, are totally absent, and, in fact, that the mosquito is rare in Buffalo. The endeavor of a season to collect specimens of the insect resulted in his getting 374 only, about the number that the resident in a mosquito region thinks hover around his head in a single piazza sitting. Buffalo is a windy city, and far from swamps and forests and marshes. This is supposed to account for its exemption from the little pest which is now thought to be dangerous as well as troublesome, a belief that the reputation of Buffalo as a city free from both malaria and mosquitoes would seem to endorse.

The many who have enjoyed Ethelbert Nevin's pretty compositions will regret to hear of the death of this gifted young man. It was only five weeks ago that he went to New Haven to assist the Yale professor in his musical work. Mr. Nevin had not reached heights of greatness, but his was a charming talent, almost genius, and better might have come with years. He was thoroughly trained for his work, having spent six or seven years in serious study in Europe. His music is characterized by ease and gracefulness, and such songs as "O, That We Two Were Maying," "Narcissus," "Red Time Song," and "The Rosary" will remain for a long time favorites just from their originality and easy flow.

There is trembling for fear the town of Scituate will change its picturesque name for a commonplace one, at its best associated only with a carnation and yacht racing. It is rumored that the rich man wishing a town to be called after him has offered Scituate $50,000 if it will change to Lawson. With all the East, West, North and South Newtons to choose from and the numerous Jacksons, Smithvilles and the like it is a pity to have Scituate the ward to cross off the geography. There will be danger of losing Feeding Hills and Painted Post and such unique names if this thing is encouraged.

The poverty that makes it necessary for Harvard to drop the veterinary school and the Slavonic department is greatly to be regretted, especially in the case of the first line of study. Our young men interested in this work cannot all go abroad to the excellent veterinary schools in the Old World, and as heretofore we will have to depend largely on foreign veterinary surgeons, or a makeshift of the uneducated men who take up the work depending on natural taste and ability, which does not give the value to be had from educated service. Yale is also feeling the pinch of inadequate funds for keeping up work laid out.

The Kansas legislature did not like the response from King Edward's private secretary in which they were thanked for the "loyalty and sympathy" shown in their dispatch to His Majesty on the occasion of the death of the Queen. It looks as if the secretary when writing the world loyalty was laboring under the impression that Kansas is in Canada. The response was ordered stricken from the records, as the best way for the legislators out of a peculiar position.

When Sampson and Schley are both appointed to the equal rank of vice admiral, won't one or the other have to take precedence by virtue of a higher number? Certainly it will be impossible that one of the two shall not be named first when their names are sent to the Senate. And isn't the question as to which it shall be the whole point of contention? If so, what advantage has this vice admiral over the original rear admiral plan?

Washington is waking up to a tardy recognition of the fact that General Grant has not been honored in the capital by a monument, while a host of humbler heroes are recalled to memory by this means. The Senate has now appointed a committee to select a site for a suitable memorial to Grant, and to have designs offered for approval. One of the most famous military heroes of the last century will have been suitably recognized when this plan is carried out.

One of the men who is booming ex-Secretary Olney for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, who performed a similar service for Augustus Van Wyck of New York. If the Olney boom is no more successful than Mr. Willett's previous effort Mr. Olney's chances for the nomination cannot be considered very good. Mr. Olney would undoubtedly do better without Mr. Willett's assistance.

Senator Hanna will be President McKinley's best man at the inauguration ceremonies and will ride in the carriage with him during the parade. This will not be because Mr. Hanna was chairman of the Republican national committee during the campaign but because he is chairman of the inauguration committee.

Baron Astor it will be, if the latest English rumor is based on truth. Mr. Waldorf Astor has made some princely gifts to English charities, and it is only his personal unpopularity that stands in the way of such a wealthy and charitable subject of the King getting into the ranks of the nobility.

Europe has been having unusually cold weather, with snowstorms, blizzards and zero temperature even in the southern countries. As these countries are not accustomed to, and not prepared for, such weather, there is widespread suffering among the people.

No butter-colored oleomargarine will be allowed in Michigan hereafter. The farmers of the state are jubilant over their victory. It has been a victory of the hard-working countrymen over the moneyed manufacturers.

London Truth remarks that the new King of England is the most experienced man of the world that has ever ascended a throne. This may have a tinge of sarcasm in it, but it is undoubtedly true.

There is a possibility that the Senate and House conferees will not be able to agree upon a bill for the reduction of the war taxes. Such an outcome would be very undesirable.

The people of Worcester are trying today to break the tie on the mayoralty question.

The new billion-dollar steel trust is about the biggest thing on earth.

Russia seems disposed to put up a spite fence along tariff lines.

Weyler makes Madrid walk Spanish.

WILD CAMELS OF AMERICA.

America has its wild camels, and native-born ones, too; camels as wild as they ever are, with the toughness of hoof and hide and all the timidity and deftness that come to these beasts when they have not known a master for several generations. The international boundary commission that recently surveyed the line between the United States and Mexico reports seeing wild camels on the alkali plains, amid sage brush and cactus, in southern Arizona.

How did these camels get there? They were born there, and are the descendants of camels that were brought to this country in 1857. In the early fifties, when there were great migrations to California, horses and mules could not stand the journey over the deserts of the Southwest, and the importation of camels was advised. Lieutenant Edward F. Beale—afterward a brigadier general and minister to Austria—who was at Fort Yuma, on the edge of the Colorado desert, wrote to Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, suggesting the purchase of camels by the government.

A commission was appointed, made investigations, and $30,000 was appropriated for the buying of camels. In 1851 Major C. Wayne went to Egypt and Arabia, bought 30 camels and landed them at a Gulf of Mexico port in February, 1857. Three had died, and 27 were taken to Cape Verde and were put into service, but with little satisfaction. The soldiers did not like them, they received little care and less use, and soon became pensioners. Then came the civil war: the old fort was abandoned and the camels were allowed to wander away. Some died from disease, some were killed by Indians, some made their way to Mexico and others stayed about the southern borders of Arizona. From these last came those seen by the members of the boundary commission.

GRASS ON CHICAGO PRAIRIES.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

Innumerable are the varieties of grasses that may be found in a tramp over the wastes that lie beyond the western limits of the city, among them being many species never classed as indigenous to America. Some of these are highly esteemed in European countries, and would undoubtedly prove useful to the agriculturists of the Western states, who depend mainly on timothy and the wild native grasses for their hay crop. The presence of these foreign plants is easily accounted for. Many of the cottages dotted over the suburban prairies are inhabited by folks from across the sea. Either they or friends who joined them later brought Lares and Penates from their native countries. Hay is usually the material in which such goods are packed. Seeds from this hay fall on spots suited to them, grow, and in their turn produce more seed. This process continues until patches of grasses of foreign origin are plentiful.

A case in point may be quoted. Near Kerwin, an abandoned suburban station on the Great Western, standing at the intersection of Harrison street and Oak Park avenue, may be found several small patches of rye grass, a very valuable fodder plant, the success of which as a crop in this country has always been doubtful. A close observer undertook an investigation as to the cause of its presence in this spot. His inquiries resulted in the discovery that the station had once been inhabited by an immigrant family. Soon after their arrival they received a crate of crockery from their former home in a southwestern English county. The litter in which the dishes were packed was scattered over the adjoining track, and some of the seed evidently found a congenial resting place on the embankment, whence it has spread over the adjacent prairie. Here the rye grass grows even more luxuriantly than it does under the most favorable auspices in its usual habitat. If under such circumstances it can gain a foothold and prove sufficiently hardy to gradually crowd out the inferior grasses, it might become more useful to farmers than timothy, which wild grasses soon run out.

Yet another case. Last fall a small patch of some grass strange to him attracted the attention of a Harlem horseman. As an experiment he gathered an armful and offered it to one of his charges, at the time somewhat off its feed. To his surprise the animal ate it greedily. This determined the discoverer to save all the seed available and learn from some expert the name of the plant. The latter proved a hard task, for none of those applied to were able to recognize the grass. Eventually specimens were forwarded to the directors of the Kew Botanical Gardens, near London. The experts there pronounced the grass to be Trisetum Pennsylvanic, a species indigenous to North Carolina. This grass was given its second name by the botanist Michaux, who in 1813 found some specimens of it growing in Southern Pennsylvania. If the grass in question is really the rare Trisetum Pennsylvanic, the presence of a small patch of it on the prairie near Twelfth street and Austin avenue is hard to explain, for this spot lies far from any dwelling, so the grass can hardly have originated from a cause similar to that which explains the presence of rye grass at Kerwin.

The stems of the grass found near Twelfth street grow to a height of nearly five feet. The blades are wide and abundant. In these respects it corroborates the description given of Trisetum Pennsylvanic by the Kew botanists. The straw is somewhat coarser than that of rye, and similarly jointed. Should the grass prove to yield as abundantly over large areas as on the original patch it would produce over three tons of hay to the acre. The heads measure from five to six inches in length, and the seeds they contain in great quantities are large and uniform. Except for the absence of beards this plant somewhat resembles the volunteer rye so plentiful on the prairies, but the latter is a useless weed, distasteful to stock under any conditions. A portion of the seed saved was planted last fall in a carefully prepared plot. The remainder will be similarly treated next spring. If the plant is really Trisetum Pennsylvanic it is an annual.

Timothy, a grass which now produces a crop in the United States valued at several hundred millions of dollars, was first discovered nearly two centuries ago growing in a New Hampshire swamp. It was at first known as Herd's grass, after the man who discovered and developed it. It is just possible that the Twelfth street grass may prove equally valuable. Indeed, the seed is so large and clean that some enthusiasts who have seen it deem it possible that careful cultivation and selection may develop a new grain from it.

FOREIGNERS IN MAINE.

[New York Times.]

Maine is a Yankee state, if there is one such anywhere, the proportion of foreign-born residents, or even of immediate descendants of foreign-born people, being small, yet there are in the state four quaint and prosperous settlements that show how gregarious and how thrifty are the Irish, the Dutch, the French Acadians and the Swedes. Benedicta, away up in the woods of Aroostook county, is practically all Irish, Waldoborough, in Lincoln county, on the seacoast, colonized from Holland 150 years ago, is still 90 per cent. Dutch; Madawaska, where the exiled Acadians of Grand Pre, the land of Evangeline, found a refuge in 1758, is more than 90 per cent French, while New Sweden, the colony founded by William W. Thomas, United States minister to Sweden, in 1870, has today only two or three Yankee families.

While all these people make good citizens and add greatly to the wealth of the state, it is probable that Benedicta, the one almost exclusively Irish settlement in Maine, beats them all in point of thrift and general prosperity. Several mistaken historians have written that Benedicta was colonized "from the slums of Boston"—an unwarranted statement, many times refuted. In the early days of the nineteenth century the Catholic churches of Boston were very poor, every parish having members who found it a hard struggle to get a living. Some of the men drank too much liquor, and Archbishop Fenwick saw that it would be a good thing for many of them if they could have homes on farms, and get back to something like the conditions to which they had been used in the old country.

Acting upon this idea, the archbishop went to the general court of Massachusetts (Maine being then a province of that state) and bought a township of wild land in Aroostook county. For various reasons nothing further was done until about the year 1831, when the archbishop began to colonize the township, sending two or three families at a time to make their homes there. The experiment was a success, and at the time of the breaking out of the civil war there were 140 persons living in the colony, which had been christened Benedicta, and every one of them was Irish.

The population has fallen off somewhat of late years, being now but about 370, but the estates have increased in value, and the place is very prosperous in its small way. There are no paupers—in fact, there never has been a pauper in the town, and sickness is almost unheard of, most of the deaths resulting from old age. The people are generally farmers, most of the timber having been cut off years ago. The houses are all comfortable, the town hall is a substantial building, and the Catholic church, which is the only church there, is one of the best in Maine. The streets are well kept, and the sidewalks are of asphalt. There is no town debt and few individual debts. Benedicta, named for the archbishop founder, Benedict Fenwick, was incorporated in 1872. The fact that there are no criminals in the place, and that some of the families contain as many as 11 children, are matters of especial pride.

AN ENTERING WEDGE.

[Boston Herald.]

Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin has been surprised at the outburst of Republican sympathy that has been shown for his proposal to remove the tariff from certain iron and steel products. According to our Washington correspondent, Mr. Babcock has received letters and pledges of support from all over the country, and the Republican papers throughout the West have very generally indorsed his ideas. Two members of the Republican Congressional committee, of which Mr. Babcock is chairman, came out openly in support of this removal of the duty from the principal products of the big steel trust. Representative Overstreet of Indiana said: "The Babcock bill is sound in principle and wise in policy. The duties proposed to be repealed are for production rather than for revenue. It is Republican policy to discontinue such duties when they are no longer necessary." Representative Mercer of Nebraska went even further when he said: "The Republican party is rapidly approaching a stage where it will have to take cognizance of legislation of this kind." And these are the expressions of staunch Republicans, men who have a high standing in the party organization. Were such a bill introduced or such statements made by Democrats, they would attract but little attention, either in business or political circles, but, coming as they do from members of the Republican Congressional committee, those selected to guide party policy in the House, they have a very deep significance. It may even mean that the keener-sighted Republicans have begun to realize that their party must take some steps toward a revision of the tariff if they hope to remain in power.

For our part, while we should not oppose the passage of the Babcock bill, we cannot think that it would do as much good as some seem to expect. We have no doubt that the promoters who planned the great steel trust were farsighted enough to consider what would result if the tariff on steel was reduced or completely wiped out. Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania testified to this when he said that "the big steel corporations would be as willing to have free trade as not; protective duties were only imposed for the benefit of the manufacturers who operated on a small scale." We do not agree with the Pennsylvania Congressman that the large companies would as soon have free trade as not—the tariff forms too convenient a wall behind which prices can be held above their natural level. We would be greatly surprised if the new steel combine did not fight all such measures as the Babcock bill with all the influence they can bring on Congress. But, if the Republican party managers decide that some tariff reduction must be made before entering another Presidential campaign, it would not be at all surprising if the product of the steel trust was one of the first targets aimed at.

The Babcock bill is certainly very weak in one respect. It proposes to take the duty off of certain manufactures of iron and steel without removing the tariff on coal or iron ore. This would, of course, be a mistaken policy, and would be most decidedly unfair to the small manufacturers that Representative Dalzell claims duties are imposed to protect. Let Mr. Babcock go farther, and add the freeing of raw materials that enter into the manufacture of steel in his bill, and he will find, we venture to predict, even more hearty support from the country.

THE TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Notice of Application for Liquor Licenses.

The following named persons have made application for liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of said Tiverton viz:

Benjamin Hindley, 74 Shove St.

TRANSFER,

Thos. H. Kearne, Jr., from 30 Shore St. to No. 5 Shove St.

The Town Council will be in session at the Town Hall, MONDAY, March 4, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the Town Council.

A. LINCOLN HAMBLY,
Town Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.
NEWPORT, R. I., February 19, 1901.

Proposals for Carting Crushed Stone.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from Newport teamsters by the Committee on Streets and Highways at the office of the Street Commissioner, City Hall, and at no other place, until 5 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901, for loading and carting crushed stone from the city crusher at Rocky Farm to each of the following districts, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT—All that part of the city lying north of the south sides of Church and Catherine streets.

SECOND DISTRICT—All that part of the city lying between first district and the south sides of Narragansett and Wellington avenues.

THIRD DISTRICT—The remaining portion of the city lying south of the second district.

Proposals to state separate prices per ton of 2,000 lbs. for loading, carting and delivering said stone at such times and in such quantities and places as the Street Commissioner may require from time to time from March 1 to December 31, 1901; said prices to be considered as applying to new work or where extensive repairs are being made. The prices for the three districts will be considered as a whole. Each bid to give the names of two proposed sureties, and to contain a certified check for fifty dollars payable to the City Treasurer, to be considered as liquidated damages on failure to execute contract as awarded.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

By direction of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

JAMES McLEISH,
Street Commissioner.

GOOD DRY

Storage for Carriages.

FLUDDER BROTHERS,

15 BEACH STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office, Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY, 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Rhode Island—Fair and colder tonight and Wednesday; continued brisk northwesterly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Fair; colder tonight and Wednesday; west to northwest winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weak disturbances which were over Texas and Lake Superior Monday have disappeared, and though the pressure remains below normal over the eastern portion of the country there is no defined centre. The central and western portion of the country is covered by an extensive area of high barometer, central this morning over Canadian sections north of Montana, with readings of 31 inches. An extensive area of low barometer has appeared on the Pacific coast. The weather this morning is cloudy on the Pacific coast, with rains in the southern portion; in other sections of the country the weather has continued fair, with the exception of light snow flurries in parts of the lake region and light rains in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf states. At 8 a. m. the temperature was 22 at Eastport, Portland 20, Northfield 10, Boston 28, New York 24, Washington 30, New Orleans 62, St. Louis 20, Chicago 8, St. Paul 0, San Francisco 52.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	43	40	43
Barometer,	29.50	29.51	29.48
Wind,	W	W	W
Weather,	Fair	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Sun rises	6 h 36 m
Sun sets	17 h 21 m
Moon sets	18 h 26 m
Length of day	10 h 45 m
Day's increase	1 h 41 m
High water	7 h 44 m; 20 h 06 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Sun rises	6 h 35 m
Sun sets	17 h 23 m
Moon sets	19 h 40 m
Length of day	10 h 48 m
Day's increase	1 h 44 m
High water	8 h 29 m; 20 h 50 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Sun rises	6 h 33 m
Sun sets	17 h 24 m
Moon sets	20 h 55 m
Length of day	10 h 51 m
Day's increase	1 h 47 m
High water	9 h 10 m; 21 h 28 m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Sun rises	6 h 32 m
Sun sets	17 h 25 m
Moon sets	22 h 09 m
Length of day	10 h 53 m
Day's increase	1 h 49 m
High water	10 h 06 m; 22 h 28 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, February 26, 13 h 38 m, E.
Full Moon, March 5, 3 h 04 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 13, 8 h 06 m, W.
New Moon, March 20, 7 h 53 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Cuticura; 2d page.
Rooney—Special; 5th page.
For Rent—Front Room; 7th page.
Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; 7th page.
Bee Hive—Wrappers, etc.; 1st page.
Wanted—Cat and Kittens; 7th page.
Erastus P. Allan—Bouchers; 5th page.
Wanted—Board and Room; 7th page.
Fall River Line—Time Table; 6th page.
Public Hearing—Divorce Law; 4th page.
J. H. Brierley—Canned Goods; 3d page.
M. E. Tobin—Silks and Velvets; 3d page.
Contents of Cottage at Auction; 8th page.
Loppin—Special Sale on Corsets; 5th page.
Cunard Line—Boston to Liverpool; 6th page.
Chase's Dyspepsia Cure—Guarantee; 3d page.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Overcoats and Suits; 1st page.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Time Table; 6th page.
Barney's Music Store—Piano Claimed; 5th page.
Taylor, A. O'D.—Thames St., Rooms and Offices; 4

For Sale.

For a short period only, a cottage on Chapel place.

Near Prospect Hill street, a cottage at a bargain, only $3,000.

HERBERT L. DYER,
COR. BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Gas and Electric Lighting, Steam and Water Heating, Welsbach Lights, etc.

PHILIP F. CONROY,
151 Thames St. Telephones 272 and 436.

Fire Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets,	$655,908.60
Surplus,	215,575.77

Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.

HENRY BULL JR., AGENT,
197 Thames St.

For Sale. Small Lots.

Three small building lots on Prospect Hill street near Spring street. Prices of lots reasonable and location central.

Plat showing locations for and ground floor plans of houses at this office.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames St.

EDWIN T. BANNING,
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 20.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.
Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate Agent,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Furnished cottages for season of 1901 for rent from $75 to $1,500 for season.

Office, Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Reception Rooms and Offices on Thames Street,

In the busiest part of Thames street.

1st. Three communicating rooms, near Washington square—well suited for a club or society, or rooms for exhibition of goods, or restaurant, $175.

2d. Two business offices, 2d floor, furnished and heated, $100 each.

Real Estate Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

CAPPUCCILLI—In this city, 18th inst., Mary, wife of Michael A. Cappuccilli. Funeral from her late residence, 603 Thames street, Wednesday morning, at 8:15, to St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock. Burial at St. Columba's by train. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

COLWELL—In Providence, 17th inst., Phebe S., widow of Windsor Colwell of Smithfield, in her 88th year.

ELDRIDGE—In Providence, 18th inst., Amy A. S., widow of Dr. M. S. Eldridge.

GLASSGOW—In Providence, 17th inst., William H. Glassgow, Jr., in his 61st year.

SMITH—In Providence, 18th inst., William W. Smith, in his 63d year.

SHERMAN—In Providence, 18th inst., Phillip Sherman, in his 77th year.

DOLAN—In Fall River, 16th inst., Catherine, widow of Patrick Dolan.

GREENHALGE—In Fall River, 17th inst., John Greenhalge, in his 77th year.

JONES—In Fall River, 17th inst., Elizabeth, widow of George W. Jones, in her 63d year.

GERNON—In Fall River, 17th inst., Anna M., daughter of the late Dr. G. W. Gernon.

BEDFORD—In Hamilton, 17th inst., Hannah Bedford, in her 88th year.

REMINGTON—In East Greenwich, 17th inst., William R. Remington, in his 74th year.

ROSE—In Slocum, 16th inst., William N. Rose, in his 45th year.

WEBSTER—In New York, 15th inst., Josiah Locke Webster, of Providence, in his 80th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames st. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

You should not feel tired all the time—healthy people don't—you won't if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a while.

For Sale.

1, Cottage near Broadway, 2d Ward, all modern improvements,	$3,350
2, Cottage near Thames street, 4th Ward,	2,650
3, Cottage, Warner street, rents for $180,	1,850
4, Lot, Gardiner street,	875
5, Lot, Congdon avenue,	475
7, Cottage on Broadway,	5,500

Some excellent cottages and half houses for rent.

SIMEON HAZARD,
94 Broadway.
Telephone No. 359.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

A sale of furniture will be held at 434 Broadway,
Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901,
From 3 o'clock to 5 P. M.

Among the articles to be sold are a piano, dining room table, refrigerator, kitchen stove, piazza chairs, sofas, bookcase and a lady's bicycle.

For Sale.

A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER STOVE
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Apply to Goddard & Barlow, rear 200 Thames street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Straight P. Rock stock, only $3 per hundred, for February; $2.50 for rest of season. E. B. Peckham, Middletown, R. I. P. O. Box 23, Newport.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale.
IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Peckham & Manchester, is this day dissolved.

WILLIAM A. PECKHAM,
CHARLES A. MANCHESTER.
Newport, R. I., February 12, 1901.

All persons indebted to the said firm of Peckham & Manchester should make payment to the undersigned and all persons having claims against the said firm should present the same to the undersigned who will continue to carry on the business of the late firm.

CHARLES A. MANCHESTER.
Newport, R. I., February 12, 1901.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PROVIDENCE, February 16, 1901.

Public Hearing.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bills proposing

Amendments to the Divorce Law of the State,

In the Committee Room 225, State House, Providence, on THURSDAY, February 21, 1901, upon the rising of the House.

W. W. BLODGETT, Chairman.
ARTHUR A. RHODES, Clerk.
80 Weybosset Street.

Poor Printing

Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.

Good Printing

On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.

WHICH

Kind do you wish to send out to represent you? Experienced workmen at

THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

General Assembly Occupied with Routine Business.

(Special despatch to the News.)

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 19.—The General Assembly will have but three sessions this week, it having been voted today not to meet on Washington's birthday, Friday.

In the senate Governor Gregory introduced a resolution received from the governor of South Carolina and passed by the legislature of that state, inviting Rhode Island to send a representation to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. It was referred to the committee on executive communications.

The governor announced the appointment of Professor A. D. Mead as a member of the Rhode Island commission on inland fisheries, to succeed Professor H. C. Bumpus, resigned. The senate consented to the appointment.

From the house was received the resolution for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the laws of the state with regard to taxation. It was referred to the judiciary committee. An attempt was made to reconsider the reference and secure immediate action, but did not succeed.

Senator Haydon introduced a resolution appropriating $1,000 for the commissioner of records to enable him to complete the list of officers and soldiers of the Colonial wars and the war of the Revolution. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Freeman introduced a joint resolution of adjournment from Thursday to Tuesday, which was passed and sent to the house.

In the house the committee on special legislation reported back the act limiting the hours of labor of street car employes to 10 a day, with a recommendation of indefinite postponement, and it was placed on the calendar.

Also, the act for the initiative and referendum constitutional amendment, with a recommendation of indefinite postponement. On motion of Dr. Garvin it was made a special order for next Tuesday at 11:30 o'clock. Dr. Garvin, a member of the committee on special legislation, presented a minority report in favor of the act.

Mr. Pierce introduced a joint resolution of adjournment over Washington's birthday, which was passed, but later the senate resolution came up and was passed in concurrence.

The unfinished business of Friday, the state appropriation bill, was taken up. The item of $1,100 for the rent of offices for the governor outside of the State House was stricken out and the bill was passed.

From the calendar was taken the act authorizing the city of Woonsocket to issue $150,000 bonds for public improvements. Passed.

Also, the act instructing the secretary of state to report the numbers of General Assemblys which have been held in Rhode Island. Passed.

Both houses adjourned to Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

REMOVED BY A REVENUE CUTTER.

Big Mast Was a Menace to Navigation Off Highland Light.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 19.—The big mast which for some weeks has been protruding from the sea off Highland light, proving a dangerous impediment to navigation, has been removed by revenue cutter Seminole and is now moored off the railroad wharf here. Considerable difficulty was experienced in wrenching it away from the wreck to which it was attached, and now that it has been cleared from its anchorage there is little about it to show the identity of the craft to which it belonged.

It was comparatively new and about 65 feet long. It measures about 21 inches through at the deck and has a new style masthead partners with a white head and short crosstrees. The saddle is painted red.

The mast had been floating head downward, attached by wire shrouds to the wreck, which it is estimated lies in about 11 fathoms, five miles from shore.

BENCH SHOW OPENED.

Notable Absentees from the Long List of Entries.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club opened today in Madison Square Garden. The exhibition, for which 1,513 dogs were entered, will last four days. There were a few absentees when the show opened, the most noticeable being the beautiful collies of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose exhibit has been a feature of past shows. Clarence Mackay, George Gould and W. Gould Brokaw, who have usually had animals entered for the ribbons, have made no entries this year.

Ibsen Ill with Influenza.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.—Influenza is raging at Christiania. Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, is ill with the malady, though his condition is less grave this morning.

Providence Merchant Dies in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—While on a visit to his son, Josiah L. Webster, a wealthy retired dry goods merchant of Providence, R. I., died suddenly last night at the Hotel Netherlands from paralysis. He was in his eightieth year and leaves a widow and two sons.

JAMESTOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. Isaac Clarke has been unable this winter to fill his ice houses. The second crop on his pond was not thick enough to pay for cutting. Consequently his friends got together, and the result is that a number of men and teams are at work today cutting ice at the old reservoir and hauling it to Mr. Clarke's ice house. The ice is between 12 and 14 inches in thickness.

Mr. Louis W. Anthony has nearly completed the work of building 20 hen houses for Mr. Alton Head at the Cottrell farm. Mr. Head has arranged to enter the poultry business, and is having a modern plant equipped for this purpose. He will have accommodations for 1,000 hens. He has installed a boiler and will be able to serve his fowls with cooked food.

There are a number of cases of grip in town. The latest sufferer from this trouble is Captain McDonald.

Inquiries are being received by the agents for houses for next season.

The trestle work of the new bridge on this end of the ferry is being painted by Freight Agent Watson.

OPENING A WEEK OF REPERTOIRE.

The Harcourt Comedy Company opened its week of repertoire at the Opera House last evening before a good-sized audience. The company presented the melodrama, "Master and Man," in which Miss Ethel Fuller and Charles K. Harris had good parts and gave a pleasing performance. The support was satisfactory. In the specialties introduced between the acts Archie Deacon, who is well known in Newport, gave a capital tramp sketch and several good song and dance acts were introduced. The moving pictures and illustrated songs were well received. The company will give afternoon and evening performances during the remainder of the week.

JUNIOR BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

The Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew held a pleasant entertainment in the parish room of Emmanuel Church last evening and a large and appreciative audience was present. The program included piano solos by Miss Bertha Clarke, songs by Mr. Augustus H. Swan, violin solo by Mr. Ray Groffe with accompaniment by Miss Leah Power, and a two-act drama, by the boys of the Brotherhood, called "The True Soldier," a story of the Spanish-American war, in which the boys acquitted themselves well. After the entertainment there was dancing and ice cream and cake were served.

"WAY DOWN EAST" IN PROVIDENCE.

Fresh from new triumphs at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, where it has been presented nearly 200 times, "Way Down East" will be seen again during the week of February 25 at the Providence Opera House. Unusual interest has been manifested in the engagement and there can be no doubt that the performances given in Providence will attract large audiences. Long runs in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis evidence the popularity of the offering. "Way Down East" has been done 32 times in Washington, a city of about 250,000 inhabitants. The company to be seen in Providence in the play differs in no important particular from that which has come to be identified with it. The organization includes Phoebe Davis, Scott Cooper, Uric B. Collins, Felix Haney, Frank Bell, Ella Hugh Wood, Sarah Stevens and the well known "Village Choir." Mr. Brady is sending to Providence the scenery and costumes especially prepared for last season's engagement at the New York Academy of Music. Matinees will be given Wednesday and Saturday.

NAVAL NOTES.

Commander H. G. O. Colby is ordered home on waiting orders when relieved of the command of the Concord by Commander William Swift.

Commander G. C. Cornwell has been assigned to duty at the naval home, Philadelphia, relieving Commander R. M. Berry, who is ordered to Washington for duty on the naval examining board.

Commander A. V. Wadhams is ordered to New York city for duty in connection with merchant ships.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations in the marine corps: First Lieutenants Philip S. Brown, John F. McGill, Louis M. Gulick, David D. Porter, and Arthur J. Matthews to be captains; Second Lieutenants, Herbert J. Hirshinger, Henry D. F. Long, Harry R. Lay, Charles G. Carpenter, Charles B. Taylor, Alexander S. Williams, Fred H. Delano, Louis McC. Little, John G. Muir, and Frederic M. Wise, Jr., to be first lieutenants.

Auxiliary cruiser Prairie went out of commission at the Charlestown navy yard Monday preparatory to being converted into a training ship. Seventy-eight members of her crew went to New York, where they are to form a portion of the crew of flagship New York, bound for the Philippines. The men of this detachment are blue-jackets who have two years or more to serve before their enlistment expires. All having shorter times to serve were transferred to the Wabash for home assignment. The officers immediately left for their new assignments.

Commander R. R. Ingersoll is detached from the New York navy yard and ordered to the Asiatic station for command of the Bennington.

Lieutenant Commander R. O. Scott is detached from the Yorktown and ordered home.

Lieutenant Commander W. R. A. Rooney is ordered to the Yorktown.

Lieutenant C. F. Preston is detached from the Mohican and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieutenant S. M. Strite is detached from command of the Porter and ordered to duty on the Mohican, in charge of the engineering department.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. Holcomb is detached from the Glacier and ordered to duty with a detachment of marines at Poloek.

First Lieutenant A. E. Harding, marine corps, is detached from Cavite station and ordered to Mare Island.

The Annapolis, Frolic, Wompatuck and Piscataqua, comprising the mosquito fleet, left Algiers Monday for Port Said.

Since St. Valentine's Day
Hens have begun to lay.

—WE ARE SELLING—

For $1, 3 1-2 doz Brookfield Farm Eggs.

Also 4 lbs. Manhattan Creamery Butter, $1.

Brown's Market.

ANYBODY'S FIGHT.

Same Candidates for Mayor in Worcester as in December.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 19.—Splendid weather conditions today favored the voters of Worcester, who have been called upon twice within three months to ballot for candidates for the mayoralty. The same candidates who came before the people in December last, when the contest was declared a tie by the supreme court, stood for election today, W. A. Lytle, representing the Republican party, and Philip J. O'Connell the Democrats.

The polls opened at 6 o'clock, and the workers on both sides used every effort to reduce the stay-at-home vote to a minimum. Both parties claimed to have assurances of victory, but few persons were to be found who did not acknowledge privately that it was anybody's fight, and that the outcome would be in doubt until long after the polls closed at 4 p. m. One of the shrewd campaigners for Mr. Lytle holds the opinion that the total vote will have to reach 16,000 to insure Republican success beyond a doubt. It is generally admitted that a total vote of less than 15,000 would strongly favor Mr. O'Connell's election.

Worcester, in national and state elections, is one of the leading Republican strongholds in New England, except when a campaign is affected by local influences as in the last two Congressional contests. Mr. O'Connell is personally popular, and his opponents have always conceded that the full Democratic strength was his, while hundreds of Republicans in the last city campaign enrolled themselves beneath his banner. He is receiving some support from within the Republican lines today and also from men independent in politics. Upon the extent of the Republican defection and the success of Mr. Lytle's managers in reducing the size of the stay-at-home vote in their party depends the election.

A feature of the battle is the unusual number of voters temporarily residing elsewhere who have returned home to vote. Among these are United States Senator George F. Hoar, Frank R. Batchelder, Republican candidate for Congress in the November election, and Congressman John R. Thayer, Democrat, each of whom journeyed from Washington to cast a ballot for his party. Scores of citizens have come from other points.

The campaign has been one of the most briskly contested of any in the history of local politics. Each political organization has put in a vast amount of work, and at times the fight has been bitter.

The Republican city committee has a list of names of men who are believed to have registered illegally, and it was decided if these men tried to vote they would be challenged.

It is expected that returns from all precincts will be in the office of the city clerk as early as 7 o'clock at the latest, although those of the outlying districts may come in later.

In the Democratic precincts the vote cast up to noon was as heavy and in many instances heavier than the vote cast at the same time at the December election. In wards 6 and 7, heavy Republican wards, the Republican managers claim that the vote is ahead of the December vote and say this insures the election of Mr. Lytle. In many of the Republican precincts, however, the vote at noon was considerably below the vote in December. This fact and the heavy vote all over the city in Democratic precincts lead the Democratic managers to claim the election of O'Connell by a small majority. Nearly all public vehicles have been corralled by the Republicans and Democrats have been obliged to rely upon private conveyances to get their voters to the polls.

Senator Hoar and Congressman Thayer were among the early voters.

ANOTHER WESTERN TERMINAL.

Burlington Railroad to Build an Extension to Salt Lake City.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 19.—The Herald says: The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad will join the Burlington road at Salt Lake. The Burlington will begin an extension to Salt Lake City for the purpose of meeting the western road as soon as spring weather permits grading. The road now has three terminations west of Denver, one in Colorado and two in Wyoming. Lyons, 42 miles north of Denver, is the terminal nearest Salt Lake, but after spending nearly $1,000,000 in surveys of the country the managers of that road decided that the best entrance to Salt Lake is from Guernsey, Wyo., by way of Ogden.

The published rumor that the Harriman syndicate is making overtures for the purchase of Senator Clark's proposed Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad is emphatically denied by T. E. Gibbon, vice president of the new line.

Price of Cotton Goods Cut an Eighth.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the cotton goods selling committee today the price of regular goods, fixed at 3⅛ cents November 13 last, was made 3 cents. Sales were made at the new figure exceeding 100,000 pieces.

King Edward to Visit Empress Frederick

LONDON, Feb. 19.—King Edward will start for Germany to visit his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, Saturday evening, on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. His Majesty's stay in Germany will probably be very brief.

Transport McClellan Arrives.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—United States transport McClellan arrived today from Porto Rican and Cuban ports and brought 37 cabin and 27 other passengers. The McClellan brought 39 bodies of soldiers and civilian employes of the government who had died in Cuba.

Duke of Saxe-Coburg Passes.

POTSDAM, Feb. 19.—The young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has passed his examination for the rank of military ensign. His work was qualified as "good" by the examiners.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Hiram Murray has returned from a visit to Brunswick, Me.

—Local clams are exceedingly scarce; in fact, it is almost impossible to get any.

—Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are expected here this week to inspect their cottage.

—Yesterday the local Chinamen closed their establishments that they might better observe the Chinese New Year.

—The board of aldermen will hold a special meeting Thursday evening to take action as a board of health.

—Mr. J. Truman Burdick, treasurer of the Newport Hospital, says there are between 35 and 40 patients at the hospital.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gould have arrived from Boston. Mr. Gould will assume the management of the Star Clothing Company.

—Simeon Hazard has rented for the Island Savings Bank the lower half of the house at 10½ Warner street to Daniel B. Carlisle.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who have been guests of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt in Florida, arrived in New York today. They will go to Europe later in the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., sailed for Europe Saturday and will join Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean.

—Hon. Nathan W. Littlefield, formerly of this city, who has been seriously ill for several weeks at his home in Pawtucket, has so far recovered that he will soon start on a southern trip.

—The Household of Ruth, No. 501, G. U. O. of O. F., will have its public installation of officers Wednesday evening. Canonchet Lodge, No. 2430, has been invited to be present.

—Mrs. A. C. Titus has gone to Washington as a delegate from William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to attend the Continental Congress of the American Chapter.

—Lieutenant R. H. Osborne, who was recently detached from the Naval Training Station and ordered to receiving ship Independence, has been ordered to the Solace for passage to the Asiatic station.

—Miss Leary, who has been entertaining a great deal this winter, will have a performance of "The Daisy Chain" at her New York house this afternoon. Miss Leary has been receiving every Tuesday, but after Lent begins she will be at home informally only.

—Miss Maher has arranged a pleasing program for the recital to be given by her and her pupils at Masonic hall this evening. Mrs. Carrie Doty-Spooner and Miss Pauline Sheehan will assist, the former with vocal selections and the latter with piano solos.

—The police are on the lookout for the wife of Peter Ross, a foreman at work on the E. Rollins Morse cottage. Mr. Ross is 60 years old and his wife is 38, and yesterday the latter is said to have eloped with her step-son, who is 22 years old. Mr. Ross came to Newport from Fall River.

—Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce gave a dinner dance at her New York residence last evening. There were 70 guests at the dinner, seated at five tables, and afterwards Mrs. Gerald Hoyt brought in a party of 24 for the dance. The cotillon was led by Mr. Munson Morris, with Miss Clara Bryce.

—Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, who were to have left New York Saturday for New Orleans, to attend the Mardi Gras carnival, have been obliged to remain in New York, owing to injuries received by Mrs. Whitehouse, who was thrown from her sleigh last week.

—Mr. Philip Dowling has returned from Providence with his trotter Mary Karr. He tried her there against the fastest horses that were out sleighing, and found that so far as speed is concerned Providence is not in it with what Newport can show on Bellevue avenue any day when there is sleighing.

—Owing to the absence of children the nursery connected with the Woman's Newport League has been discontinued until a number that will warrant the resuming of this department of the work is secured. Over 30 children have been cared for, though at present only one is in the Home. The women wish to incur no unnecessary expense and other lines of work will be followed by this band.

—The young people of the United Congregational Church had a social last evening at The Manse, the residence of Rev. and Mrs. T. C. McClelland, on Mount Vernon court. Each member of the Brotherhood of Philip and Andrew and the O. C. N. U. Society had the privilege of bringing a guest, and there was a large attendance. The evening was pleasantly spent with games and charades.

—A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Anne B. Vernon, Lenora H. Vernon and Elizabeth H. Vernon the so-called Henry W. Vernon estate, consisting of dwelling house and about 3,732 square feet of land at the corner of Prospect Hill and Martin streets, to James Openshaw. The property is bounded northerly on Prospect Hill street, westerly on Martin street, southerly by the estates of J. Martin and M. R. Connolly, and easterly by land of Edward W. and Katherine Openshaw.

—The teachers of the Rogers High School will visit schools Thursday, February 21, as follows: Mr. Thompson, Mr. Leslie and Miss Franklin, the Hope Street and Classical high schools in Providence; Mrs. Smith, the Durfee high school in Fall River; Miss Leavitt and Miss Blanche Leavitt, the Lynn high school in Lynn, Mass., and Miss Clarke, the new organization of the New England Association of Teachers of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston.

—The vicinity of Franklin street at 3 o'clock this afternoon presented a lively scene. In front of the Postoffice and adjacent buildings on Thames street, and extending down Commercial wharf to the Arctic Ice Company's office, were over 200 men. They looked happy in anticipation of receiving their pay for the gathering of Newport's ice crop. In front of the company's office on the wharf were at least 100 men. At 3:15 Mr. James A. Greene handed each man the money he had earned.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED.

Crushed to Death Beneath a Falling Wall in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Four firemen were killed during a fire in the old Judson packing house at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The search for bodies in the ruins was continued for hours after the flames were extinguished, resulting in the definite knowledge that the four men whose mangled bodies were pulled from under the debris of the fallen wall while the fire was in progress were the only victims. These firemen were Captain Joseph Condren, No. 2 steamer; Fireman William Reilley, No. 2 steamer; Fireman Fred Hale, No. 2 steamer; Fireman Frank Williams, No. 1 steamer.

The injured are James B. Powell, a fireman with truck No. 1, who has a compound fracture of a leg, and Louis Coats of steamer No. 1 also suffered a fractured leg. It is believed that both will recover.

The accident occurred shortly after the fire companies reached the burning building. A wall of brick three stories high, against which several hose streams were being directed, fell without warning, crushing the men beneath it. All the firemen on that side of the structure immediately relinquished their efforts to extinguish the flames and turned their attention to removing the bodies of their comrades. In a short time four crushed and blackened corpses were unearthed, and two injured men were removed to a hospital. The search for more possible victims was kept up until the last pile of rubbish from the fallen wall had been turned over. This forenoon it is announced that all the firemen who were reported missing have been accounted for and that the tale of the tragedy is complete.

For several years the packing house property has not been used, the last tenants having been F. B. Walker & Co., manufacturers of electrical supplies. It was previously used by the Judson Packing Company, and the material of the interior was so thoroughly saturated with grease from the bodies of animals slaughtered there that the flames had made rapid progress when the fire companies arrived. The crowd of people who were enjoying the spectacle forgot its magnificence after the news of the tragedy became noised about, and sobbing women and children watched the work of the rescuers. In point of loss of life, it was the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in this city. The property loss will amount to $50,000.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Proposed New Association to Curb Extravagant Management.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Action has just been taken at a mass meeting of Columbia students whereby a new athletic association will be formed, in which membership at a cost of $5 a year will entitle the holder to admission without extra charge to all contests in football, base ball, la crosse and track games.

President Low is believed to be at the bottom of this new move, for he is keenly interested in sports at the university and has been considering for some time some method whereby athletics could go on without either running into debt or soliciting subscriptions. The new athletic constitution just adopted was framed by President Low, George E. Woodbury, chairman of the faculty committee on athletics, and a well known Columbia graduate. Under its regulations any extravagance or ill-advised expenditures will be exposed, as all disbursements will have to receive the approval of the graduates.

Benefits of the Pennsylvania's Pension System.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—A resume of the operations of the pension department of the Pennsylvania railroad for the first year of its operation indicated its benefit to the 80,000 employes of the company east of Pittsburg and Erie. The sum of $211,019 was paid in pension allowances during the year. The retirements during the year numbered 1,293, while 102 pensioners died during the year.

Loan Association in a Receiver's Hands.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Genesee National Saving & Loan Association of this city has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities, which are about $300,000, are more than double the assets. The receivership was established upon a petition of State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn. John H. Bosworth, treasurer of the association, was named as receiver, giving bonds at $30,000.

Shipwrecked Crew at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Panama railroad steamer Alliance, which arrived today, brought nine shipwrecked seamen, the crew of American schooner Lizzie J. Parker of Thomaston, Me., which was wrecked January 26 near San Andres on the voyage from Baltimore to Port Limon.

HEAVY COPPER BOTTOM.

Wash Boilers,	95c.
Brooms, good quality,	20c.
Clothes Wringers,	$1.35
Thin Water Tumblers, (best quality.)	5c. each
6 China Tea Cups and Saucers,	60c.

Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Star Clothing Co.'s store, corner Thames and Mill streets, will be closed Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 20 and 21, to invoice and mark down stock. Will open Friday, at 9 a. m., under the management of W. R. Gould.

Everything must be sold to make room for the new spring stock.

W. R. GOULD, Manager.

Eye Strain  Nerve Loss.

Consider how incessant is the use to which the eyes are put and how exact the adjustment demanded for sight always equal and adapted to every change in position and distance.

The nerve compels the eye to these instant adjustments, but with destroying over-effort if there be defects in the refractive media or muscular system.

Thus the simple act of seeing, when done despite such defects, requires an expenditure of nervous force which, though unrecognized, is unremittingly and abnormally great.

NO CHARGE FOR TESTING.
OVER 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 100 Bellevue Avenue.

IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

Railroads Agree to Divide the Business on an All-Round Basis.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—It is said here that the question concerning immigrant traffic through the port of New York has at last been amicably settled, and that the western lines acknowledge the right of the Canadian Pacific to participate in this business on an equitable basis. This is understood to mean that the roads have agreed to a division of business on all-round basis, the Canadian Pacific to have a share of the traffic through New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the United States carriers to get a satisfactory slice of business through Canadian ports.

A Central Falls Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Original, widow's (special accrued, February 7)—Sarah A. Phillips, Central Falls.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

LOST—In Masonic hall, last evening, a plush cape with fur down the sides and on collar, and the lining worn inside; an astrachan cape left in its place. Return to 21 Extension street.

WANTED—A boy about 15 years old, to work in a market. Address Box 16, Daily News Office.

SPECIAL

—FOR—

Friday and Saturday.

Prime cuts of Beef, to roast, at 14c. and 16c. per lb.

—AT—

ROONEY'S MARKET,
251 THAMES STREET.

Our Entire Stock of

Girls' Dresses

—AND—

Boys' Kilts,

CONSISTING OF THE LATEST STYLES IN FLANNELS, CASHMERE, PLAIDS, ETC.

MARKED DOWN

AT COST, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS. A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE AT A SMALL PRICE.

Levy's
75 BROADWAY.

If You Want to Keep the Skin Soft and White

USE

Cream of Cucumbers.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
32 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET

BROADWAY
CASH FISH MARKET.
60 BROADWAY.

Will open for business Thursday Jan. 17, with a complete stock of

FISH and FRUIT.

Call and inspect our new store. Every one welcome.

EASTERBROOKS & GLADDING, Props.

Captain Easterbrooks will continue his wholesale business in rear of this store as usual.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any orders for pure and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of Tin, Earthen and Woodenware, Lamp Chimneys and Lantern Globes, etc.; Flower Pots, Ferns and Rubber Plants; Florists, Jadoo Fibre and Sheep Fertilizer to make them grow.

My car of Aroostook County "Seed Potatoes" is already bought and I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

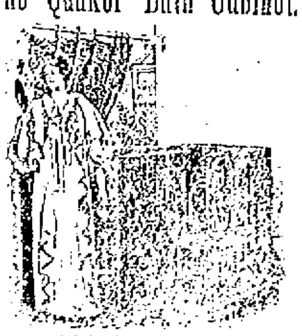
H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 300 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



Recommended by 20,000 physicians and over 1,000,000 happy users.
Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Baths in your own room.

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.

LANDERS & SON,
107 THAMES ST. COVELL'S BLOCK.
AGENT FOR NEWPORT.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 136-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

UNITY CLUB.
STUDY MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, February 19, a study meeting of the [illegible] will be held at Channing Parlors, at 8 o'clock.
Lecture on Walt Whitman, the poet, by Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr.
Members and their friends cordially invited to attend.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK, Commencing Monday, February 18.

Matinees Commencing Tuesday.

—THE—

HARCOURT COMEDY CO.,

SUPPORTING

Ethel Fuller and Charles K. Harris,
OUR OWN CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

REPERTOIRE:

Monday Evening,	"Master and Man."
Tuesday Matinee,	"Sapho."
Tuesday Evening,	"Prisoner of Andersonville."
Wednesday Matinee,	"Blow for Blow."
Wednesday Evening,	"Beacon Lights."
Thursday Matinee,	"Gypsy Queen."
Thursday Evening,	"Pay Train."
Friday Matinee,	"Beacon Lights."
Friday Evening,	"O'Day, the Alderman."
Saturday Matinee,	"Pay Train."
Saturday Evening,	"Knobs of Tennessee."

PRICES: Evenings, 10c., 20c., 30c.
Matinee, 10c., 20c.

Seats on sale Saturday, Feb. 16, at box office.

RECITAL

—BY THE—

Pupils of Miss Lillian E. Maher

Teacher of Elocution and Physical Culture,
ASSISTED BY
Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner, Soprano,
Miss Pauline G. Sheehan, Pianist
MASONIC HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 19, 1901,
At 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at Newport One Price Clothing Co.'s and at Jas. H. Barney, Jr. & Co.'s. Price 50c.

PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE.

Telephone 1827-21. Use either.

Week of February 25.

Direct from its two months triumphant engagement at the
TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON,

WAY DOWN EAST.

The Cast and Production Seen 400 Times in New York City.

Seats on Sale Thursday, Feb. 21

Matinees Wed. and Sat.

Mail orders accompanied by check or money orders will receive prompt attention.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
61 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars

Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

Go to Southwick's

—FOR—

Fishing Tackle

OF EVERY KIND.

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.

Should you want anything and don't know where to find it, try my store.

J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

We have a pure, sweet

APPLE CIDER.

Weber's German Malt Extract.

PELEG BRYER,
25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

THE KING'S INCOME.

The Queen's Will Has Made Edward VII a Fairly Rich Man.

[London correspondence of Washington Star.]

Just on general principles, because royal riches are taken for granted, Queen Victoria was generally supposed to be one of the richest women in the world, yet Hetty Green could have bought out Her Majesty and still have had money left to give to the poor—if Hetty Green were so disposed.

On the other hand, King Edward VII had the reputation, when Prince of Wales, of being hard up and in the hands of money lenders who had to be paid off partly in social honors. Yet the new King is a rich man today, though he does not control such wealth as that of Pierpont Morgan, to say nothing of Mr. Rockefeller's millions, and his real estate does not begin to equal in value that of the lucky boy who lately became Duke of Westminster.

Like this duke, the prince was undoubtedly rather pressed for money a few years ago, and for the same reason. He was land poor and harassed by the necessary expenses of his position. He was never a spendthrift, and what might have been his greatest extravagance—horse racing—was actually a source of profit last year. Of course, no one outside a few of his cronies will ever know just how much the royal owner won on Diamond Jubilee, in addition to the rich stakes, but it can be said pretty definitely that he backed his horse for a good many thousand dollars.

There is some reason for believing that along in the early nineties Albert Edward was helped out a bit by his august mother. Since then his expenses have decreased considerably, while his income has increased through the rise of land values in the duchy of Cornwall. His favorite home at Sandringham, which is his personal property, also stands on land that has increased tremendously in value, and Abergeldie in Scotland—the gift of his mother—has likewise risen rapidly. But the wealth that the rising land value of these two places adds to the King's total is of no present use to him, and the expenses of maintaining the two places are heavy. Heavier still is the annual outlay for running expenses of Marlborough House, the King's personal town palace, across the narrow road from historic St. James.

But even if the Prince of Wales a few days ago could not be called exactly a rich man, he is regularly rich today, for he is the chief legatee under the queen's will, and his salary has jumped from $200,000 a year to $1,925,000. His wife got $50,000 a year for being Princess of Wales, but will probably get $150,000 a year for being queen consort—at least, that was the allowance of her father-in-law, the late prince consort. Furthermore, the Duke of York will not have to be provided for any longer. The children of the Prince of Wales used to get $180,000 a year in a lump sum from the government, and it was divided under some private arrangement that was never divulged. But there were four of them, and even if Prince George got the lion's share after his elder brother's death, it was not enough to support his growing and expensive family. Now, however, as heir apparent, he will get not only $200,000 a year, but the princely revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, which became his the moment his father became King. These amount to a little over $300,000 a year and are increasing annually. The loss of the duchy of Cornwall is made up to the new King by the acquisition of the duchy of Lancaster, which produces almost the same revenue and which formerly went to the queen's privy purse. The Duchess of York, who got not a cent from the government before the Queen's death, will now get $50,000 a year, besides becoming the second lady in the land.

The exact amount of property left by the Queen never will be known, for the reason that the probate court has no power over the testament of a sovereign. But it is pretty definitely understood that a large part of the $3,000,000 left to the Queen by her husband will go to the new monarch, and that her Scotch estates of Balmoral, Birkhall and Ballochbuie also go to the King in trust, to pass with the crown, as well as various lots of real estate bought on speculation in 1881 for about $[illegible] and now valued at $870,000. The Scotch estates, especially Balmoral, have also increased wonderfully in value since the thrifty Queen bought them.

Osborne, which cost $1,000,000, was likewise the Queen's personal property, and has increased in value at even more lively rates than her own property. This place and its wonderful grounds on the Isle of Wight is to go, it is said, to Princess Beatrice, the Queen's youngest and most favored daughter. Besides Osborne there is plenty of other property, including mortgages in New York, and perhaps some of the other American assets to be divided between the other children. Not the least valuable asset is gold and silver plate whose value is estimated at $2,700,000. Her life was not insured for a cent in her own favor, neither that of the present King. Some $[illegible] of insurance [illegible] to the various schools of the Queen on her [illegible].

An income's [illegible] of nearly $2,000,000 looks fairly comfortable, but it isn't enough for a King of England to live on, and Edward VII has reason to expect that his wages will be raised this [illegible] in the next few weeks. [illegible] the $[illegible] was [illegible] Of this [illegible] $[illegible] is available for [illegible] $[illegible] to [illegible] and other [illegible] expenses, and $65,000 to royal bounties.

[illegible] the crown [illegible] for a [illegible] of Queen Victoria's reign [illegible] [illegible] the net cost of the [illegible] to $[illegible] a [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] a year [illegible] Carr, who is $[illegible] a [illegible]

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

[illegible] KEMP'S BALSAM [illegible] KEMP'S BALSAM [illegible] druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.

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year and has a million square miles of land that yield $15,000,000 a year. The Emperor of Austria gets $1,500,000, Emperor William of Germany gets $3,[illegible],000, the Sultan of Turkey annexes $4,000,000, and even poor old Spain pays nearly $1,500,000 to her little king.

So far as the general public is concerned, the sudden change in the new King's fortune is overshadowed by a really surprising number of changes that the Queen's death brought in the daily life of the nation—changes to which the man in the street is only just beginning to accustom himself.

To begin with, the long Victorian age is ended. It has been remarked that the age which has just begun should be one of increased prosperity to London, on the ground that the King's permanent residence here will, no doubt, give a great fillip to social life, while the city should become more interesting than ever to foreigners by reason of his presence. Edward VII, too, will be emperor as well as king, and the first English sovereign who has ever held that title.

Most fruitful of all the sources of change is, of course, the difference in sex between the late monarch and the present one, and English men and women are finding it hard to abandon many phrases now in common use, not the least being those in the national anthem. So, too, the toast which has done duty so long, "The Queen—God bless her!" will be heard no more, its place being usurped by that of "The King!" with the same pious wish. There will no longer be a Queen's bench, or Queen's counsels, or Queen's taxes. Sandringham will henceforth be the scene of royal holidays instead of either Balmoral or Osborne, for the two residences last named were the Queen's private property, not royal palaces.

Every ambassador to the court of St. James will have to be provided with brand-new credentials. All officers of the British army and navy have had to take the oath of allegiance over again. All coroners' inquests had to be postponed until these officials could be sworn into the service afresh.

There have been a tremendous lot of changes in the Church of England prayer book, too, and it will be odd if many clerical tongues do not trip over one or another of them. In all the prayers, liturgies and collects the word "Victoria" gives way to "Edward," and "our sovereign lady" to "our sovereign lord." The phrase "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales," will have to be forgotten, while the prayers of the righteous, instead of mentioning the "Princess of Wales," will be offered for "our gracious Queen Alexandra," while the former Duke and Duchess of York will be known in the church service as the "Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York." If the Duke eventually receives the title of Prince of Wales from his father the prayer books will have to be changed again. All the personal pronouns having reference to the monarch—and they are many—will, of course, also have to be altered. This will make a field day for the prayer book printers, and in the meantime the clergy as well will have its hands full, for the command of His Gracious Majesty regarding the devotional volumes ends with the injunction that "no edition of the common prayer be from henceforth printed but with this amendment and until such editions may be had all parsons, vicars and curates within this realm do, for the preventing of mistakes, with the pen correct and amend all such prayers in their church books according to the foregoing direction."

Charitable institutions, hospitals and many different societies of which the Queen was a patron bewail the fact that all their present stock of stationery must be put right. Printers and sign painters, however, do not share this gloom, for their order books are full to overflowing. Every government envelope bearing the significant words "In Her Majesty's service" is valueless now, and the monogram "V. R." is being removed from every mail box and cart, as well as from every infantryman's belt and every cavalryman's saddle cloth. Of the altered signs there is "no end." Among others upon whom the blow will fall are thousands of shopkeepers all through the United Kingdom, whose windows and stationery have long borne the impressive legend, "Patronized by Her Majesty the Queen," which, like almost everything else in England, will have to be altered to suit the new order of things.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The parlors of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Greene were well filled at the Frances Willard memorial meeting Monday evening by the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and their guests, including the Active Culture Club. The following interesting program was well carried out: Singing, by the company, "Nearer, My God, to Thee;" prayer by Osborne Hoffman of Friends' meeting; address of welcome by Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, president of the Union; roll call of the Union by the secretary, Mrs. Hannah Borden, and of the Active Culture Club by its secretary, Mrs. Edward W. Thurston, the members responding by quotations from the writings of Miss Willard; song, "Some Glad Day," Mrs. Greene accompanist, by a trio of the Laurel quartet, Mrs. Richard R. Macomber soloist; address by Rev. H. W. McCrone, vice president of the Active Culture Club; a paper on the life of Miss Willard by Miss Henrietta M. Brayton of the executive committee of the club; a paper on Miss Willard's life work by Miss E. J. Carr, president of the club; singing, "Numberless Hosts," solo by Mrs. Greene, by a trio of the Laurel quartet; address by Osborne Hoffman; a song by the quartet, "Press on and on," in which occurs the last words of Miss Willard, the solo being sung by Miss Anne B. Macomber; reading by Mrs. Gardner T. Sherman, "The History of Mrs. Nation's Crusade as Given by Her Husband;" singing, "God be with you till we meet again." On the conclusion of the program cake and coffee were served. Miss Delia Rees was expected to give an address, but was not well enough to be present. Three new members were added to the Union, which now numbers 36.

Mr. Percival Sherman is ill with pleurisy at his home on Glen street, and Master Ray Tallman in the same house is also under the care of a physician.

Mrs. J. L. Durfee has a severe cold.

Miss E. J. Carr of the Vaucluse district reports an attendance for the winter term, which closed Friday, February 15, of 20 scholars registered; average number belonging, 24; average daily attendance, 21; percentage of attendance, 87. Ethel M. Carter took the prize in the first class in spelling, and David Albro and Isaac Chase, having the same record, the prizes in the second class, Isaac Chase was also given a prize for being neither absent nor tardy.

Mrs. Amanda Croucher of Cranston is visiting Mrs. Henrietta Watson and Mrs. W. I. Croucher on the West Main road.

The masquerade ball at Oakland hall Monday evening drew a very large crowd. About 50 couples were in the grand march, which was led by Mr. Arthur Sisson and Miss Helen Peckham. Many of the suits worn were very handsome. Those attracting the most attention were the costumes of the clowns, Messrs. Louis Chase and Freeborn Coggeshall and those of the sailor, soldier and "cop" and the United States navy, the latter worn by Mr. Herman Rounds. The Harry K. Howard orchestra of Newport furnished the music, William H. Allen being prompter. A turkey supper was served in the new dining hall.

TO SPEAK AT CLEVELAND.

Minister Wu to Deliver an Address on "Washington and Confucius."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, has accepted an invitation to come to Cleveland, and on next Friday afternoon will deliver an address in the chamber of commerce on "Washington and Confucius." In the evening Mr. Wu will be guest of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution at their banquet in The Hollenden.

Fire on the Graf Waldersee Extinguished

CUXHAVEN, Feb. 19.—The fire on Hamburg American line steamer Graf Waldersee, which arrived here Saturday, on her way from New York for Hamburg, has been extinguished. The damage was slight.

Pairs Forbidden to Irish Parliamentarians.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons yesterday it was decided to forbid members of the party hereafter to pair with either Liberals or Conservatives.

Insurance Rates on Overdue Vessels Again Raised.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Reinsurance rates on overdue vessels have again been raised, the Andrada, out 90 days from Santa Rosalia; the Bertha, from Wei Hai Wei, and the Cape Wrath, from Callao, all for Portland, Ore., are now quoted at 60 per cent, while the Ardamarchen, 78 days out from the Frazer river for Liverpool, is quoted at 65 per cent, and the Henry Hackfield, 189 days out from Philadelphia for Nagasaki, at 15 per cent.

Railroad Taken from Receivers' Hands.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb 19.—United States District Judge Baker has filed an order, taking the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad out of the hands of the receivers, Judson Harmon and Joseph Robinson.

Call on National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The controller of the currency this morning issued a call for the condition of national banks as of February 5.

Death of Count Bismarck-Bohlen.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Count Bismarck-Bohlen, a nephew of the great German statesman, is dead.

Little Change in the Servian Cabinet.

BELGRADE, Feb 19.—The reconstruction of the Servian cabinet has been completed with very little change in the ministerial personnel.

No Need to Change the Coronation Oath.

LONDON, Feb 19.—The Daily Telegraph says it understands that the government has decided that there is no necessity to legislate for an alteration of the phraseology of the coronation oath with reference to Roman Catholicism.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

At yesterday's session of the town council the members were all present and the following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury: James H. Barker, surveyor of road district No. 2, for highway repairs, $81.30; shoveling snow, $3.20; Wright Brothers, kerosene oil for town hall, $2.90; Pinniger & Manchester, coal and wood, $11.38; John D. Blair, lamp chimneys, $1.20; bounty due for killing skunks, $3; accounts for the relief of the poor, $42.50.

Claims of damages done by dogs were presented by Patrick H. Horgan of Newport and Jesse Raposa of Portsmouth. The claim of Horgan amounted to $35.55 and was for 35 hens killed, and that of Raposa was $32.50, for seven geese killed. Both were allowed and the claimants were granted orders on the dog fund for the proportional part of their respective claims chargeable by law.

In court of probate Lewis L. Simmons was appointed administrator on the estate of Lucy Ada Freeborn and required to give bond in the sum of $6,000, with Joseph S. Freeborn and John P. Freeborn as sureties. For appraisers Benjamin W. H. Peckham, James R. Chase and Stephen B. Congdon were appointed.

Nathaniel Peckham was accepted as surety on the bond of Clinton G. Smith, administrator on the estate of Elizabeth W. Howland, in the place of Benjamin Howland, and an inventory of the estate presented by the administrator was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of William L. Putnam and Wilder Dwight Bancroft to prove and record the will of John C. Bancroft and for letters testamentary on his estate was referred to the third Monday in March, and notice ordered published.

John Chandler Bancroft, who died in Boston February 2, had been a permanent resident of Middletown for several years. He first purchased land on Easton's point in 1888, of the late Elizabeth K. Ashhurst, on the south side of Tuckerman avenue, near the Purgatory rocks. This purchase, which covered nearly seven and a half acres, was later increased by the acquisition of six acres more from the heirs of the late Alfred Smith. Upon this land with its extended sea front Mr. Bancroft expended large sums of money in the erection of a commodious mansion house, stables and other buildings and fixtures necessary to constitute a convenient and attractive country residence for a gentleman of leisure and refined taste. In the lay out of the grounds many of the features were unique and the whole made up the most valuable residence property in Middletown, being assessed in the tax list for $50,000. Mr. Bancroft was for some time one of the trustees of the Newport Land Trust, which now and for some years has managed and controlled a large area of land on Easton's point. He had been in failing health for some time but the serious nature of his ailment was not until recently known and the fact of his death was a surprise to those who had become acquainted with him in Middletown. His will, presented to the court of probate Monday, disposes of a large property among his widow and three children.

The evening services held at the Methodist Church Sunday were unusually interesting, the usual praise service being followed by a memorial service in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard's death, held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The meeting was opened by prayer and by an address upon Miss Willard's life by Rev. A. W. Kingsley, the pastor. The roll call was then made by Mrs. Lydia Chase, each member responding by a quotation from Miss Willard. Several selections from her life and death were given by members, also several poems. The music included solos by Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mr. J. Percy Grinnell, Miss Hazel Ward and the church quartet, and included some of Miss Willard's favorite hymns and two songs composed since her death—"Crept in with Mother," and her last words, "How beautiful to be with God." There was a good-sized audience present and one that seemed very appreciative.

The social of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet with Mrs. Abram A. Brown Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barker are both ill at their home on Paradise avenue.

Mr. John T. Carr, head farmer at "Sunny fields Farm," is ill with the grip.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. William Gosling is here from New York.

—Miss Delia Rees will speak at The Beacon this evening.

—Mailing Clerk Harrington of the postoffice is on sick leave.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crowell have returned from their wedding trip.

—Miss Caroline DeForest has sailed for Europe. She will spend some time in Spain.

—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Congdon have returned from a six weeks' visit to New York.

—Miss Lizzie Trager has returned from a two weeks' visit in Providence and Worcester.

—Mr. Howard Anderson of Digby, Nova Scotia, is here to visit his brother, Mr. C. B. Anderson.

—Carpenter McCall Pate, who has recently been detached from the Prairie, has been ordered to the Constellation.

—Mr. George Quarry, Jr., has returned from St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, where he has been ill for three months.

—Dr. Delaney, who has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Trager, returned home this morning.

—"Walt Whitman the Poet" will be the subject of the lecture before the meeting of the Unity Club this evening by Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr.

—McCall Pate, U. S. N., R. W. Wilson of Providence, J. H. Lehman of New York and F. L. Avery and H. A. Grinwood, Jr., of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

—Rev. Albert Bacon Sears, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn, who was called some time ago to the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church of this city but declined, has accepted a call to the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church of New Brunswick, N. J.

—The annual sermon before Hope Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and Miantonomi Court of Calanthe, No. 70, will be preached by Rev. Elijah Richardson at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—The entertainment committee of the Newport Business Men's Association, having accepted the offer of Mr. Harry K. Howard and his orchestra to give the Association an evening of music, has arranged a members' night for Wednesday evening of this week. A collation will be served during the evening.

—The exercises connected with the graduation of the first class of cadets at the United States Military Academy, of which Lewis Brown, Jr., of this city is a member, took place at West Point yesterday. The class will be given a furlough until March 19, after which it is expected that the majority of the newly commissioned officers will be given assignments to duties in the Philippines.

—The President sent to the Senate yesterday the nominations of the following Artillery officers for promotion: Captains Walter Howe, Peter Leary, Jr., Ephraim T. C. Richmond and Ramsey D. Potts, to be majors; First Lieutenants Charles T. Menocher, T. Bentley Mott, Gustave W. S. Stevens, Richmond P. Davis, Ernest Hinds, Wirt Robinson and George F. Landers, to be captains.

—The St. Joseph Whist Club had one of the largest gatherings of the winter at its whist meeting last evening in Hazard Memorial hall. The prizes were won by Miss Ida Albro, Miss J. Drury, Miss Mary O'Neill and Miss M. J. Roderick and by Messrs. W. S. Ranson, J. R. Reilly, J. Currin and N. H. Barnes. For the first ladies' prizes there was a tie between Miss Albro and Miss Drury.

AN AMERICAN HENLEY.

Plans Perfected for Holding a Week's Meeting at New London.

The American Henley, for which so many plans have been fostered, only to fall through in the field, is now practically an assured fact. Several of Boston's best known rowing men have developed a plan which embraces the larger athletic and rowing clubs and rowing colleges. It is proposed to hold a week of racing at New London at the time of the Harvard-Yale college race, to include classes from the single scull up to the eight-oared crew. Many of the leading rowing organizations have agreed to send entries.

An invitation association is to be formed consisting chiefly of the larger clubs, such as the Boston Athletic Association and New York Athletic Club, colleges such as Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, etc., and rowing clubs such as the Union Boat Club of Boston.

The plan has been developed to the present stage by those most actively interested at the Boston Athletic Association and the Union Boat Club, and very few of their friends or associates have been taken into their confidence. While the work was going on Mr. Walter Camp was instrumental in bringing the plan to a successful head away from Boston. The following organizations have consented to send entries in the different events: In Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Barge; in New York, Columbia University, the New York Athletic Club and some boat clubs, which of the many in that locality is not yet known; in Ithaca, Cornell University, and in the West, Wisconsin, The Durham Boat Club of Yale and the Weld and Newell Boat Clubs of Harvard have consented to make entries, while Boston is represented by the Boston Athletic Association and the Union Boat Club. Should the Princeton crew materialize, the Tigers undoubtedly will be invited to join, but at present the foregoing list is the full complement of the members, although some few additions of the more reputable organizations will be asked to enroll themselves.

The purpose of the new organization is not to antagonize the present National Association of Amateur Oarsmen or to interfere with the different open regattas now given all over the country, but the members will enter these races the same as before and at the same time have a special week together at New London. A committee is to be selected from the different members of the association and some officers will also be chosen to manage it.

The only obstacle that has appeared to mar the successful consummation of the plan is the lack of money with which to carry on the regatta. The individual clubs will defray the expenses of their representatives to and from the course and also their expenses while there; but there are large outputs which the association will have to meet. There is, however, an extra revenue, besides that derived from the members and sundry donations, which can be counted on. That is the amount subscribed by the business men of New London, who would derive much benefit from the influx of visitors that would attend such an event.

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CLOTHING.

Overcoat Reduction.

No. 5644	Brown Beaver,	$28.00, now $20.00
No. 5053	Crombie's Oxford Elysian,	$28.00, now $22.00
No. 1926	Brown Worumbo,	$27.00, now $18.00
No. 1929	Black Ratina,	$25.00, now $17.00
No. 8045	Wide Wale Diagonal,	$33.00, now $20.00
No. 62611	Scotch Freeze Ulster,	$30.00, now $20.00

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IVERNIA sails March 9, April 27, June 1, July 6.

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WATER. Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time table showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after DEC. 31, 1900, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:50, 11:00 a. m., 1:[illegible], 3:05, 5:00, 6:15 p. m. Return 6:12, 8:[illegible] a. m.; 12:18, 3:18, 4:18, 5:00, [illegible] MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:[illegible], 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:05, 5:00, 9:15 p. m. [illegible] SOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, [illegible] a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL, [illegible] TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 8:00, 9:50, 11:00 a. m.; 1:05, 3:05, 5:00, [illegible] p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 7:00, 8:20, 11:0[illegible], 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; [illegible] PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 2:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, [illegible], 11:00 a. m.; 1:05, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. [illegible] and stations on Northern Division, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, [illegible] 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. [illegible] DENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:50, 11:00 a. m.; [illegible] 5:10 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:0[illegible] 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return 6:22, [illegible] a. m., 4:28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 11 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH [illegible] 7:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. [illegible] town, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Village, and Taunton, 7:00, 11:0[illegible] 5:00, 9:15 p. m. New Bedford, 7:00, 11:[illegible]

a Boat from Fall River. e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Boston. C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR Providence

Week days only, 6 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 60c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays [illegible] way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation. ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co. From Foot of Market Square, Newport. October 1, 1900. Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:[illegible] (U. S. Mail), 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:3[illegible], 5:[illegible] (Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:15, 9:30, 10:[illegible] (U. S. Mail), 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:[illegible] (Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; [illegible] P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:30 A. M.; [illegible] P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:[illegible] A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:[illegible], 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, [illegible] 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:[illegible], 9:15, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:[illegible], 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, [illegible] *7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.

** Not run Sundays.

* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected by long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of the company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

H. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only, [illegible] Due New York 7 a. m.

Returning—From New York, steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days, at 5:30 p. m. Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 a. m. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, [illegible] street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

G. E. WOODWARD, Agent, Newport, R. I. O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain [illegible] leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave [illegible] and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] A. M. Leave Newport for Providence [illegible] and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co. "THE WICKFORD ROUTE" IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence, arr.,	11:30	3:15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, arr.,	1:15	4:30	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, arr.,	1:50	6:58	[illegible]	[illegible]
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston,		10:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence,		11:11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport, arr.,	6:57	1:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River station, New York, 2:00 A. M.; Philadelphia [illegible] A. M.; Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; Washington [illegible] A. M.

For tickets and drawing room [illegible] on steamer General, Commercial wharf, [illegible] Transfer Co.'s office, 20 Bellevue avenue. C. F. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages, NEWPORT, R. I. Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the [illegible] opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE, 20 Mill Street. A home-like and comfortable place for permanent or transient. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

Pelham Auction and Storage Rooms, 34 Pelham St., will open for [illegible] during the early part of March. Goods consigned for sale stored [illegible] after March 1, 1901. Consignments [illegible] prompt payments after sales. [illegible] treated with courtesy. Parties wishing [illegible] of household goods or merchandise [illegible] will find it to their advantage [illegible] Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer [illegible] Room 5, Kinsley Building, over the [illegible] National Bank. Telephone call 336.

Awnings. All the new style goods. Thoroughly made. In the best manner. GEO. NASON, 25 MILL STREET. Telephone 262-4.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Leaking roofs made water-tight and guaranteed. Waterproofing a specialty. [illegible] put on old tin at low prices. Address [illegible] Prison street, Newport, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Work by experienced waitress; short waists, silk petticoats, dressing sacques, fine gowns, children's dresses. Home or cut. Reference. Box 33, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation of any kind by man with boy 14 years old. References if required. Apply W. H. Scott, rear 29 Elm street.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, or to take care of elderly person, by one experienced in nursing; no objection to going out of the city. Box 31, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A capable girl in a small family; must be a good cook and housework. 35 Pavel avenue.

WANTED—A gardener; one of experience, and who understands the care of a grape vine and the culture of hot-house fruit. Address, giving references, Box 55, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young woman who understands the work to set type in the Daily News. Apply at once.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—Immediately, a clean, healthy mulch cow, with kittens less than one week old. Apply Oasa Cattery, 27 Rhode Island avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Small purse, containing small sum of money (knew in gold). Finder please return to 27 Prospect Hill street and receive reward.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—Board and room by man, wife and child; state terms and accommodations. Box 29, Daily News Office.

TO RENT—A pleasant downstairs flat; rent—Two dollars per week. 11 Bowling St.

TO RENT—Upper tenement at 16 Calvert street. City water. Apply H. F. Rooney, 264 Thames street.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

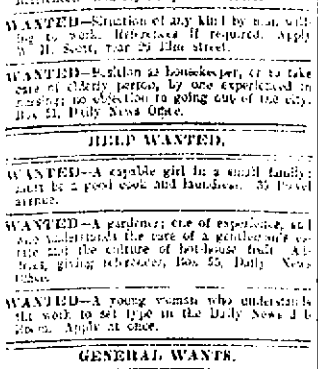
Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

PROVISIONS.



A Nice Lot of Chickens 15c. a lb.

New Cabbage, Cranberries.

R. I. Greenings,

SPINACH, KALE, CELERY, etc.

Levi Norbury,

Cor. Thames & Marlboro Streets.

Telephone 183-2.

FANCY

Philadelphia Chickens

Dandelions, String Beans,
Tomatoes, Egg Plants,
South'n Lettuce, Celery,
New Beets, New Potatoes.

—AT THE—

SEA SIDE MARKET.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square.

Telephone 240.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Fresh Killed Game.

Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Is now in DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM'S, 103 THAMES, by whom she was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLOGIAN.

General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring street. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating, Galvanizing.

NON-CORROSIVE NICKEL FOR BICYCLES OUR SPECIALTY.

Patent applied for.

CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 155 THAMES ST.

Telephone 211-5. P. O. Box 124.

To Let,

A Stable, Rear 136 Broadway,

Containing 3 stalls.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER,

105 BROADWAY.

OPPOSITION TO TRUSTS

Tariff Revision to Control Big Combines Likely.

Tendency of Republican Party Shown by Babcock's Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—A number of prominent Republican members of the house began incidentally a discussion of trusts, tariff, etc, and I was surprised at the sentiments expressed. All seemed to be of the opinion that the tariff should be revised on lines to control trusts. Opinions were freely expressed, and the men who will be members of the next house agreed that when it was possible to manufacture products in this country and sell them in foreign countries at figures below the prices in this country it was necessary to make reductions of tariff rates on such products. This talk, taken in connection with the bill introduced by Representative Babcock to place steel products on the free list, shows a tendency in the Republican party to meet existing conditions with legislation. The importance of Mr. Babcock's action lies in the fact that he has recently become a member of the ways and means committee, and that for eight years he has been chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee. His bill was meant to serve notice on the proposed giant steel combine that it could not expect to control the steel products of the United States and continue to have protection of the tariff laws. The talk among Republican congressmen to which I have referred may possibly end in talk, but it shows that they realize that the tariff revision is likely to be a feature of the next congress.

Seed Distribution Delayed.

The farmers of the country should not be disappointed if they do not receive their congressional garden and flower seed at the usual time this year, for the entire seed distribution has been delayed several weeks because of the failure of two carloads of peas and beans to put in an appearance at the department. Somehow in shipment these two cars have gone astray and cannot be located. As the six varieties of seeds put up in each package would not be complete without the peas and beans, it has been decided to hold up the distribution until a complete assortment can be made. If the missing cars are not located in a short time, a new consignment will be ordered. There has been a corresponding delay in the distribution of flower seeds. The contract for this variety of seeds was this year awarded to a foreigner, and he has so far failed to make his shipment from his source of supply in Europe. It is not anticipated that there will be much more delay, and it is hoped the distribution of both flower and garden seed may be commenced in a few weeks. By law the southern states are first supplied, other states being recognized in the order of their climate, thus making the northern states the last to receive seeds.

An Expert Binder.

Once in awhile something is learned of the early life of public men which has never heretofore been known. A story told by Senator Carter to illustrate some argument he was making brought forth the fact that as a boy he was an expert binder in the harvest field. In these days very few people know anything about the binding of grain that was cut by reapers before the self binder revolutionized harvest methods. When Senator Carter was 17 years old, he had followed a reaper for some little time and became skilled in the art of binding grain and then was employed by the March Harvester company as an expert to travel about the country and show, with another man who was also skilled in this particular line, that two men could stand on one of these machines and bind seven acres of grain a day. It was hard work, but young Carter was equal to it and stood it through two or three seasons, and one year went into every county in Illinois. He gained wide insight into human nature during this period, which has had a beneficial influence upon all his after life.

Congressional Observations.

Representative Loud of California is a man who knows thoroughly such things as he has studied. As chairman of the postoffice committee he has studied the question of postal affairs, and he knows them through and through. He is often outvoted on postal matters, but that is not a sure sign he is wrong. He does not often speak, but when he does talk he has something to say worth listening to.

Senator Hanna's nerve is shown in the fact that in spite of great suffering, against the commands of his physician and while he had a dinner party at his house, he went out to the night sessions to help pass the shipping bill.

They were talking of John Marshall and his wonderful career. "He is the greatest jurist the country ever produced," declared Senator Pettus emphatically. "I would like to read his opinions over again before I subscribed to that," dryly observed the other Alabama senator.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts is a Republican who broke with his party on the Porto Rican tariff issue. A number of his associates voted as he did. Occasionally he gathers them and two or three newspaper men who believe as he does and has a dinner party, where they go over the contest again and speculate on what will be the result of the colonial policy of the United States.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try JELL-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! Add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

TRADE IN FALSE LEGS.

The United States Makes Artificial Limbs for the World.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

"There is no such thing as a cork leg." The head of the largest artificial limb factory in the world is responsible for the iconoclastic statement. One must bow to his superior knowledge. One more illusion is shattered, and the cork leg filched in song and romance stumps ruefully off the stage.

The cork leg tradition is deeply rooted in the public mind, however; and cripples in country districts still send in orders for cork legs. When they get elaborate compositions of wood, rawhide, steel and rubber they send wails of disappointment through the mails. Where, oh, where are their cork legs? they ask. The manufacturer politely explains that the cork leg is a myth, that there have been legs in which cork was used for filling around certain parts of the framework on account of its lightness, but that even that use of cork is now rare. Then he explains that Cork, Ireland, once had a famous artificial leg factory, and the term "Cork legs" may have originated there.

So the famous Miss Kilmansegg, "who couldn't, wouldn't, shouldn't have wood, nor a leg of cork, if she never stood," couldn't have a leg of cork if she had wanted it; and "the richest merchant in Rotterdam" never had "a beautiful leg of cork, with a rin-di-nu, din-di." Modern science is depressingly hard upon story and song. Still, there is some solace left. Nobody can prove that Pliny's Elean didn't have a wooden foot made for himself after he cut off his own foot in order to escape from the pillory, or that Sergius in the first century B. C. didn't fight 12 successful battles with the aid of an artificial hand of his own construction.

Goez von Berlichingen certainly had an iron hand with which he could hold bridle or a shield. There was, too, the sixteenth century Huguenot whose arm was shattered and who refused to permit it to be amputated, because he would rather die than live without fighting. They promised him an iron arm, with which he could guide his horse, and, so the old chroniclers tell, the Queen of Navarre stood by him and held his hand while it was cut off. She furnished the iron arm, too, and the doughty Huguenot did great fighting with it. The hook of Cap'n Cuttle and the peg leg of Peter Stuyvesant are left to us. So, even with the cork leg struck out, artificial limbs have their place in story. It remained for the nineteenth century to make them eminently useful, if not romantic.

The Paré artificial limbs in the sixteenth century were made of leather, paper and rags, and displaced the previous heavy iron contrivances. After that, improvement was tried, and a number of noblemen owe their immortality to their artificial legs rather than to their moral attributes. The Anglesea leg, named for its wearer, the Marquis of Anglesea, who lost a leg at Waterloo, made that worthy more famous than his fighting did, and, taking this leg for a standard, American inventors marched on to victory.

The civil war gave the first great boom to the artificial limb business in this country, and Yankee ingenuity rose to meet the emergency. At the close of the war statistics registered 11,000 cripples among the Federal soldiers, and it is fair to suppose the Confederates had as many. The United States government at a very early date took measures to supply artificial limbs to its maimed soldiers, and the manufacturers who had been depending upon occasional casualty or disease to furnish customers found that their busy days had arrived. An artificial limb may last a lifetime, and should last at least eight years, but the government, in a spirit of liberality, has axed the period at the end of which new artificial limbs may be issued to pensioners at three years.

When the civil war began the railroads and trolley cars continued. Accidents are the price of rapid transit, and statistics show that 100,000 persons in this country are killed or injured in a year by railroads and street cars. Out of these accidents the artificial limb factory gets a business. The increase of manufactures and the use of improved machinery have also led to more accidents and have increased the demand for artificial limbs, and modern surgery has helped on the trade. Antiseptics have lessened the mortality in amputation cases tremendously and the man who would have died under the old-time surgeon's hands, now lives to dance on an artificial leg.

The old-fashioned peg leg still exists, but in an improved form, and is bought by some cripples on account of its cheapness. The modern artificial leg of the best model costs only $160, and it is almost always possible for a poor cripple to be fitted out with one if he is not too proud to make his need known.

"You've no idea how many legs and arms are given away in charity," said a partner in the world's largest artificial limb factory. "We sold 30 that were to be given to poor cripples as Christmas presents this year, and we constantly have orders for such cases. This is a sympathetic country, and when a case of real distress becomes known there's a rush to relieve it. A German woman over on the west side was crippled not long ago, and was too poor to get a leg. A German paper published her case, and in less than a week $200 was sent in for her. Her leg cost $100 and the rest went into the bank in her name. Any number of cripples have artificial legs, and don't wear them except upon occasions, because they find they can make more money out of their misfortune than out of legitimate work.

"Several years ago a poor Hungarian lost both legs in an accident. He appealed to the Hungarian Society. They hadn't enough funds to justify them in elevating the price of two legs, $200, to one case, but they fixed the man up on crutches and set him to selling lead pencils on a busy corner. They told him to make what he could, and if he raised part of the price of the new legs they'd fit him out with the rest. In two weeks he made his $200. I know that to be a fact. He was a pitiful object and quarters rained into his box. What's more, he has been selling pencils ever since. He got his legs. We furnished them, but he was spoiled for hard work. His friends got him a place as cashier in a saloon at $10 a week, but he held it down only a week or two. The temptation to make more money by less work was too much for him. He took off his legs and went back to the lead-pencil business. He works at it in pleasant weather and makes from $25 to $50 a week if times are fair. In the evening he puts on his legs and enjoys life. They are a sort of full dress costume for him, you see.

"Every improvement in artificial limbs has been toward simplicity. The earlier forms were lumbered up with machinery, articulated toes and all sorts of things that could get out of order. We've done away with all that and get better effects by methods infinitely simpler. Of course, the leg has knee joints, but the great thing in artificial leg or arm making, particularly in the former, is the fitting. That is where the skill comes in. The materials cost little, the springs do not amount to much, but the fitting—there's the rub. Too often the rub is literally there.

"There are very few men who can fit a limb well. It isn't enough to have a plaster cast or measurement of the stump. Given those, a skilful fitter can figure out a fitting, but he must know exactly the location of all blood vessels and nerves. He must avoid all pressure on vascular parts. He must understand where pressure may be applied and where it would be disastrous; in fact, the whole secret of successful leg making rests in the fitter's art. Women seekers are best because they keep their stumps, while a leather or padded socket will change shape with wear and press upon parts it should not touch. Still, a wooden socket requires an expert fitter. The longer does less harm with leather and padding than with wood.

"No two cases need exactly the same fitting. A new leg must be made for each case. It is absurd to imagine one can keep stock sizes of artificial legs and just strap them on customers. Every once in a while somebody brings a leg back to me and says the wearer is dead, and the leg has hardly been used at all, and we ought to buy it. Now, as a matter of fact, the thing isn't worth more than a six-cent bunch of kindling wood to us. All its value was in the fitting, and there will be no one else whom it will fit."

An artificial limb factory is rather a gruesome place. Appliances for every variety of crippled leg or arm are there—legs for hip, knee and ankle amputations, for deformities, arms, hands, fingers, toes. In one room webbing and leather are being made into supports and straps to fasten around the shoulder or waist, or, as is often done in a woman's case, to the corset. Socks to be worn on the artificial feet are also made in this room. Next door is the wood shop, where willow and lancewood, carefully seasoned, are carved into the contours of natural limbs, every leg and arm being different in forms, size and character from all others, because each is moulded after a special model, to suit the person who is to wear it. Further on these wooden models are covered with tightly stretched rawhide, which gives lateral strength, and this rawhide receives an enamel coating. In another room rubber is being vulcanized and moulded into feet and hands, which are covered with calfskin. The sponge rubber used is lighter than wood and absolutely odorless. It is covered with waterproof enamel, and no change of temperature less than 280 degrees can affect it. In the last stage of the process the leg or arm is set up, the parts put together, and the springs and straps adjusted.

American manufacturers are exporting artificial limbs in large numbers, and from all parts of the world orders for artificial limbs come into the United States. When Count Okuma, prime minister of Japan, lost his leg through a bomb thrown by an anarchist, he sent to America for an artificial leg. The Prussian Prince Galitzen came all the way from St. Petersburg to this country to have an artificial leg fitted and made. The President of the United States of Colombia wears what is known in the profession as a Yankee leg. The list might be extended indefinitely and would sound like an "Almanach de Gotha."

OUR COLONIES AND COMMERCE.

[H. S. Baker, in Harper's Weekly.]

Possibly the most remarkable and important feature, in more ways than one of America's commercial invasion, is in the business and the business possibilities of our new possessions, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii and of Cuba. Although we have barely assumed control of these islands, the total exports from the United States to the islands amounted in the fiscal year 1900 to considerably more than $17,000,000, as compared with about $17,000,000 in 1898—a gain of $30,000,000 in two years. Considering the fact that neither Cuba nor Porto Rico has yet returned to anything like normal conditions, and that there was a condition of actual warfare in the Philippines during all of 1899 and 1900, the fact that the total exports to the islands in those years exceed those of the palmiest days of reciprocity, indicates a bright future for our commercial invasion of these islands.

It is estimated that in ordinary times these two islands will consume $100,000,000 worth of foreign goods annually, and export about $125,000,000 worth. In 1900 the United States exported $17,000,000, or nearly one half of the total requirements, and imported about $61,000,000, more than three fifths of the requirements. Under an honest administration and with proper development the islands can be made to produce much more extensively, and therefore to buy more freely. So that the promise of a big future business in the islands is most excellent.

To make delicious johannisberg beat four eggs thoroughly. Mix with them one pint of white cornmeal, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, and, lastly, two cupfuls of scalding milk. Turn the mixture into a buttered pan and bake in a quick oven 20 minutes.

NOTHING EQUALS IT

For the Cure of Catarrh.

A physician now retired from practice, but who still keeps abreast of the times, in speaking of the advance made in medicine in the last ten years says: "One of the most obstinate and baffling diseases is the very common trouble, catarrh.

"Most catarrh is only one of its many forms; catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the stomach, bowels, liver and bladder are very common, but the sufferer usually thinks it is something else than catarrh and is treated for the wrong disease.

"The best and most successful treatment for any form of catarrh is now admitted to be by internal remedies through the stomach and the safest and probably the most efficient is in the tablet form, sold by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

"I have seen many remarkable cures of catarrh resulting from regular daily use of these tablets, which seem to act on the blood and liver, driving the catarrhal poison out of the system through the natural channels.

"I once had occasion to analyze these tablets and found them to contain no cocaine nor opiates, but simply a combination of harmless antiseptics like Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, blood root, etc.

"At any rate I have known of seven catarrhal headaches which were cured by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and catarrhal deafness, hay fever, asthma and catarrh of the throat and stomach speedily when great benefit after a few days' use of the remedy and when it is remembered how much more convenient a tablet is than inhalers, douches, salves and powders it is not surprising that this new preparation should so rapidly supplant all other remedies for catarrh.

Pure Water.

Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 150 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter E. Langley, Agent, 178 Thames street.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO.

Capital, - - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Profit, - - 671,142.79

Office, 303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Moneys deposited upon our PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT on or before FEBRUARY 15th draw interest from February 1st.

This Account is the SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of the Trust Company.

The rate of interest at present paid upon this Account is FOUR PER CENT.

The security given is the ENTIRE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS of the Company, in addition to the Invested Funds of its Depositors.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

For sums of money that are to remain for a considerable length of time, Certificates of Deposits will be issued, with interest as agreed upon.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman.
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Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

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American and European plans.

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Also a Lot of Buckle Shields at 10c. a pair

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That is the verdict of about all who use our coals. They give more satisfaction in use than any coal you can burn, and besides they don't cost you a cent more than poorer coal.

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COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 50½, Amalgamated Copper 89⅝, Atchison 66½, Atchison preferred 88⅛, Burlington 140½, Baltimore & Ohio 90⅜, Brooklyn Transit 75⅝, Continental Tobacco 43½, Erie 28⅛, Erie first preferred 61½, Federal Steel 48¼, Louisville 91½, Missouri Pacific 87½, Northern Pacific 83¼, Rock Island 125¼, Reading 31½, Reading first preferred 71⅜, ex. div.; St. Paul 150⅜, Sugar 135, Southern Pacific 44⅛, Tennessee Coal & Iron 60½, Tobacco 110¼, Union Pacific 93⅝, and Union Pacific preferred 88⅛.

10—The tone of the speculation was very much confused, and the movement of prices irregular at the opening. The Steel stocks were especially unsettled, one or two of the common stocks scoring sharp rallies from yesterday's extreme depression, and the preferred stocks showing continued strength. Federal Steel and Steel & Wire were heavy, the former losing a point, and the leading stocks and Southern Pacific were weak. National Tube common and Tin Plate preferred shot up three points and Federal Steel preferred and Tennessee 1½ each, Delaware & Hudson moved up a point.

11—Wide and confusing fluctuations of the Steel stocks was an unsettling influence. The opening depression in Federal Steel and Steel & Wire was not continued, and the recovered their losses. National Tube lost 4½ in all, and Hoop preferred got up 2 points. Meanwhile Federal Steel preferred and Tin Plate preferred broke sharply on profit-taking. Elsewhere weakness was general, particularly for Sugar, Brooklyn Transit, Western Union, Missouri Pacific and Burlington, which reacted 1 to 1½, while Delaware & Hudson slumped 3½. Near 11 o'clock there was renewed selling of the common issues of the Steel companies, Tin Plate declining 3½, National Tube 3, Steel & Wire 1¼ and Federal Steel a point. Support then appeared in the railroad quarter and the Granger, Pacifics and trunk lines rallied strongly. Some of the Steel stocks hardened but their movement was feverish and uncertain. The volume of business fell away materially.

Noon—Money on call, steady at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, firm at $4.85 @ 4 for demand and $4.84 @ 4 for 20 days; posted rates, $4.85 @ 4 and $4.88 @ 4½; commercial bills, $4.83½ @ 4; silver certificates, 62 @ 3; bar silver, 61½; Mexican dollars, 47½; government bonds, steady. Buying of some of the high-priced, less active stocks supported the general market for a while. Brooklyn Union Gas advanced 2 points and Pullman, Amalgamated Copper and Illinois Central 1½ to 1½. Weakness cropped out among the southwestern railroads, Denver & Rio Grande, Texas & Pacific, Kansas & Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, Wabash and St. Louis Southwestern declining 1 to 2 points below last night. Low prices of the morning were made in some of the leading railroads and specialties. Before midday there was a heavy demand for Sugar, which pulled it up over 2 points, to 136½, and strengthened the market all around. Bonds were irregular, with marked strength in Southern Pacific 4s and Central Pacific 3½s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

	Noon.
Atchison	66⅛
Atchison preferred	88
Canada Southern	57
Chic. B. & Q.	140
C. C. C. & St. Louis	103
Del. & Hudson	168½
Delaware & Lackawanna	196
Erie	28
Illinois Central	143½
Lake Shore	240
Louis. & Nash.	94⅛
Manhattan	114⅝
Met. Traction	102½
Missouri Pacific	86
Mex. N. & T.	20
N. J. Central	153½
N. Y. Central	144½
No. Pacific	84
No. Pacific Pfd.	88⅝
Ontario & W.	31½
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	31
Rock Island	125⅝
St. Paul	150½
St. Paul Pfd.	190
So. Pacific	41
Texas & Pac.	27
Union Pacific	93⅛
Union Pacific Pfd.	88
Wabash	16⅞
Wheeling & L. E.	13½
Adams Express	1..
Wells Fargo Express	135
American Express	..
American Tobacco	118
Con. Tobacco	44
Con. Tobacco preferred	96
Gen. Electric	2.8
Lead	17¼
Pacific Mail	46½
Pullman Palace Car	198½
Sugar Refining	136½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	60
Leather	14
U. S. Rubber	15⅝
Western Union	87

	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	21
Am. Hoop Com.	28
Am. Sugar Com.	135¾
Am. S. & W. Com.	40
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	93⅝
Am. Tob. Com.	115⅝
Am. Smelt. Com.	58⅝
Am. Tin Plate.	63½
Anaconda	43⅞
Atchison Com.	65⅞
Atchison Pfd.	87⅝
Balto. & O. Com.	90
Balto. & O. Pfd.	87
Canada Rapid Tr.	53⅞
Canada Southern	56⅝
Ches. & Ohio	38⅝
Chic. Bur. & Quincy	143½
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	140⅜
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	124⅝
Chic. & N'western	171½
Col. Fuel & I.	43
Con. Tob. Com.	45⅝
Del. & Hudson	167½
Gt. North'n Pfd.	189
Ind. Steel Com.	48⅝
Ind. Steel Pfd.	84⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	45½
Int. Paper Pfd.	71⅝
Louis. & Nash.	91
Manhattan Com.	114¾
Louis. & Nashville	91
Met. Traction	102⅝
Missouri Pacific	86⅛
Mex. N. & T. Pfd.	62⅝
Nat. Steel Com.	43
Nat. Tube Pfd.	105½
N. Y. Central	143⅝
N. J. Central	153
Norf. & Westn.	46⅝
North Am.	23⅝
Nor. Pac. Com.	83⅞
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	86½
Ont. & Westn.	31⅜
Pacific Mail	41½
Penna. R. R.	148⅛
Peo. Gas. (Chgo).	100⅜
Reading Com.	30½
Reading 1st. Pfd.	71¾
Rep. I. & S. Com.	14½
Southern Pac.	44
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	63½
Southern Ry. Com.	21¾
Southern Ry. Pfd.	74½
St. L. & S. W. Com.	23⅝
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	65⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	67¼
Texas Pacific	26½
Union Pac. Com.	94
Union Pac. Pfd.	97⅝
U. S. Leather Com.	12⅜
U. S. Leather Pfd.	74⅝
U. S. Rubber Com.	19⅝
Wabash Pfd.	29⅝
W. & L. E. Com.	14
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	30¼
Western Union	87

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Chain Purses

Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion. We have them all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and lorgnette chains.

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COAL IS KING

Wilkesbarre

(IN HARDWARE)

Lehigh

(VERY HARD)

Abram Almy, Coal and Wood.

STRAWBERRIES,

Pineapples and Roe Shad.

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Burlingame & Carry's.

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At Special Prices.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hose, blue and white, tan and white, black and white,

19c. per pair.

3 pairs for 50c

These prices are far below value.

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Necessity is the Mother of Invention.

[illegible] PACE [illegible]

Piano Claimed.

Mrs. William Miller,

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had ticket 817 for the piano

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Bargains!

Whole Preserved Strawberries,	15c.	per can
Blueberries,	12c.	" "
1-2 lb tins Bensdorp's Cocoa,	29c.	" "
Quince Jam,	18c.	" "
Peach Jam,	18c.	" "
Preserved Raspberries, (Gordon & Dilworth's)	79c.	per pkge.
Pilot Wafers, (2 lb. tins)	15c.	per tin
Ripe Olives,	21c.	per bottle
Pickled Walnuts,	17c.	" "
Pickled Limes,	39c	" "

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NEWPORT.

WHY?

Why do all the large greenhouse men insist on

"Old Company's Lehigh"

Coal to use in their boilers?

WE HAVE IT.

And again, why do all the economical buyers want

"PERRY'S PLY [illegible]

Coal for kitchen stove use? Always at

PERRY BROTHERS.

LENT BEGINS TOMORROW.

Special Services Arranged for the Holy Season.

Sermons by Preachers from Abroad in Many of the Churches.

Lent begins tomorrow, and the churches have arranged special services to be held during the Lenten season, as follows:

St. Mary's and St. Joseph's.

Ash Wednesday—Mass and distribution of ashes, 8 a. m.; children's service, 12 p. m.; evening service for distribution of ashes, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesdays—Rosary, sermon and benediction, 7:30 p. m.

Fridays—Way of the Cross, 7:30 p. m.

Trinity.

Ash Wednesday—Morning prayer and litany, 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:45 p. m.

Mondays—Evening prayer, 5 p. m.

Tuesdays—Evening prayer and address, 5 p. m.

Wednesdays—Morning prayer and litany, 11 a. m.

Thursdays—Holy Communion, 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:45 p. m.

Fridays—Morning prayer and litany, 11 a. m.; the evening prayer and address to the young, 5 p. m.

Saturdays—Evening prayer, 5 p. m.

Thursday evenings the preachers will be the rectors from churches in neighboring places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, as follows:

February 21—Rev. Arthur M. Adcock, rector All Saints' Church, Providence.

February 28—Rev. George R. Hazard, rector of St. Mark's Church, Southboro, Mass.

March 7—Rev. Francis L. Whittemore, vicar of the Church of the Saviour, Providence.

March 14—Rev. Charles A. Meacher, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Phenix.

March 21—Rev. Charles A. Deatfield rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Edgewood.

March 28—Rev. Frederick B. Cole, rector of St. Paul's Church, Wickford.

April 4—Rev. George W. Sargent, rector of St. James Church, Fall River.

Emmanuel.

Ash Wednesday—Holy Communion, 7:45 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:30; evening prayer and sermon by Rev. John B. Dimon, 7:45 p. m.

Wednesdays—Morning prayer and address, 10:30 a. m.; nation service, 7:15 p. m.

Fridays—Evening prayer and sermon, 7:45 p. m.

Saturdays—Evening prayer and address, 4 p. m.

Holy Week—Monday, Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesday, Holy Communion, 10:30; evening prayer and address, 4 p. m.; Wednesday, Holy Communion, 7:45; morning prayer and address, 10:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:45; Thursday, Holy Communion 10:30, evening prayer and address, 4 o'clock; Friday, morning prayer and sermon, 10:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:45; Easter Even, Holy Communion, 12:30.

The preachers for the Friday evening services are as follows:

February 22, Rev. C. G. Gillot, Ph. D., Newport.

March 1, Rev. Forest H. Blunt, [illegible]

March 8, Rev. Percy N. Bullock, St. Stephen's, Fall River, Mass.

March 15, Rev. J. C. Johnson, Pontiac

March 22, Rev. Morton Lew, S. Paul's, Providence.

March 29, Rev. Philip M. Kerridge, S. Paul's, Providence.

St George's.

Ash Wednesday—Services, 10:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Monday—Evening prayer, 4:30 p. m.

Tuesday—Lenten prayer, 7:45, with sermon, the subjects to be treated during the Lenten season being "Joseph and the Workhouse," "Temptation," "The Soldiers of Sin," "The Value of Pain," "The Cure for Pain," "The Power of the Spirit of Christ."

Wednesday—Union services.

Thursday—Services, 10:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Friday—Services, 7:30, the subjects of the sermons being from "The Sermon on the Mount."

Saturday—Evening prayer, 4:30.

Holy Week—Services daily, 10:30 a. m. Good Friday, services 9 a. m. and 12 m. 12:30 p. m., the subject of the address at the latter, the Passion service, being "The Love of God."

Easter Even—Holy baptism, 4:30 p. m.

Zabriskie Memorial.

Ash Wednesday—Holy communion, 7 and 10:30 o'clock; Lenten evenings and addresses, 4; choral litany and sermon, 7:30.

Mondays—Meditation class, 9 a. m.; evening prayer and address, 7 p. m.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays—Holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; evensong and address, 4 p. m.

Thursdays—Holy communion, 10 a. m.; evening prayer and address, 4 p. m.; choral evening service, 7:30 p. m. (except first and last Thursdays).

Fridays—Holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; litany and address, 10 a. m.; evensong and address, 4 p. m.

Good Friday—Morning prayer and address, 10 a. m.; Passion service, 12 m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

Easter Mass for Communicants, 7 and 8 a. m.; matins, the high celebration and sermon, 10:30; children's service, 3 p. m.; solemn evensong, 7:30.

The following are the places and preachers for the union services of the Protestant Episcopal churches, to be held Wednesday evenings during Lent with one exception, when the service will be on Thursday evening:

Wednesday, February 27, Trinity Church, Rev. F. J. Bassett, D. D., Church of the Redeemer, Providence.

Wednesday, March 6, St. George's Church, Rt. Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D.

Wednesday, March 13, Emmanuel Church, Ven. Rev. T. H. M. V. Appleby, D. D., Archdeacon of Duluth, Minn.

Thursday, March 21, St. John's Church, Rev. W. B. Frisby, D. D., Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass.

Wednesday, March 27, Trinity Church, Rev. Henry M. Torbert, St. Stephen's, Boston, Mass.

United Congregational.

Wednesday evenings, at 7:45, meetings for the deepening of the spiritual life.

Friday afternoons, meetings for prayer.

Passion week, services each afternoon; Good Friday evening, service with sermon by Rev. T. C. McClelland.

The preachers for the Wednesday evening services are as follows:

Wednesday, February 20, President Samuel V. Cole, D. D., of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

Wednesday, February 27, Rev. William Allen Knight, Fall River.

Wednesday, March 6, Rev. William J. Long, Ph. D., Stamford, Conn.

Wednesday, March 13, President William H. P. Faunce, D. D., of Brown University.

Wednesday, March 20, Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., New York city.

Wednesday, March 27, Rev. William H. Davis, D. D., Newton, Mass.

Wednesday, April 2, President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.

BRUNHILDA LODGE'S MASK BALL.

The fourth annual masquerade ball of Brunhilda Lodge took place last evening at Masonic hall, where a large number of dancers in costumes had gathered. The hall was prettily decorated and the bright colors of the masqueraders' costumes added materially to the brilliancy of the scene. The committee of arrangements, consisting of Mrs. C. A. Trager, Mrs. E. Baure, Mrs. M. Gortz and Mrs. H. Weiner, had prepared an attractive program, which was successfully carried into effect. This included a supper, served during the intermission, which came half way in the dance program. Miss Lizzie Trager was the floor manager, with Miss Bessie Weiner as assistant, and Misses Georgie Trager, Emily Lodter, Lizzie Derbfuss and Mary Boeglin and Mrs. S. Schwartz as aids. Music was furnished by the Harry K. Howard orchestra and Mr. T. J. Sullivan was the prompter.

THE WAR COLLEGE DANCE.

The dance in the War College building at the Training Station, last evening, given by the officers of the college and Station, was attended by a large number of army and navy officers, their wives and families, and guests from the city. Lieutenants John M. Elliott, Austin R. Rogers, James H. Reid and John F. Hubbard comprised the committee of arrangements and the guests were received by Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Captain French E. Chadwick; Mrs. Hunker, wife of Captain J. J. Hunker; Mrs. Fitzsimons, wife of Medical Inspector Paul Fitzsimons, and Mrs. Cowie, wife of Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie. Music for dancing was furnished by the full Training Station orchestra, the west lecture room being used for the dancing and the east room for the supper. The cotillon was led by Lieutenant Reid, the favors being novel and attractive.

CAPTAIN DYER RETIRED.

Captain N. Mayo Dyer, who commanded the Baltimore in the Manila bay fight, today retired from active service in the navy with the rank of rear admiral, after one of the most remarkable careers in the history of the navy. Captain Dyer went into the navy at the outbreak of the Rebellion from the yachts, fishing boats and whalers of Provincetown, his birthplace. When he entered the navy, as did hundreds of his fellows, he was given the rate of master's mate. His advancement was rapid. He first served in the Gulf until May 18, 1863, when he was commissioned an acting ensign for gallant and meritorious work. He served with Farragut on the Hartford and when that vessel went north for repairs was detached and given the command of the Randolph, with which he co-operated with the forces of General Granger about Mobile in 1864-65, and in the advance upon the defenses of Mobile the next spring. He was successively promoted and reached the grade of captain in 1897 and received an advancement of seven numbers for his services in the battle of Manila.

IMPORTED BOILER MAKERS REFUSE TO WORK.

The report that appeared in the Fall River Herald that steamer C. H. Northam at Long wharf was being fitted out as a boarding house for "scab" boiler makers was correct, and the report given out here by employes of the company that such was not the case was incorrect. Word was received here yesterday that a number of boiler makers en route to Newport, had been stopped in Boston by the labor men there. The report seems to have been without foundation, for a number arrived last night on the boat from Fall River and were taken at once to steamer C. H. Northam, where arrangements had been made for caring for about 40 men.

These men, according to their statement, were promised the same pay that the strikers asked for and so far have not received. They said they did not know they were coming to Newport and all but three of them refused to work when they learned there was a strike on here. The three will, it is reported, quit this afternoon, and the others left for Boston this morning. A number of the boiler makers have left town to work in other places.

At the request of the company a number of policemen were sent to the yard to protect the visiting boiler makers, but there was no violence and the officers had nothing to do. The man who collected the boiler makers who came here last night says he will bring more.

Commander C. H. Arnold has been detached from command of the Bennington and ordered home to await orders.

Hear Ye This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

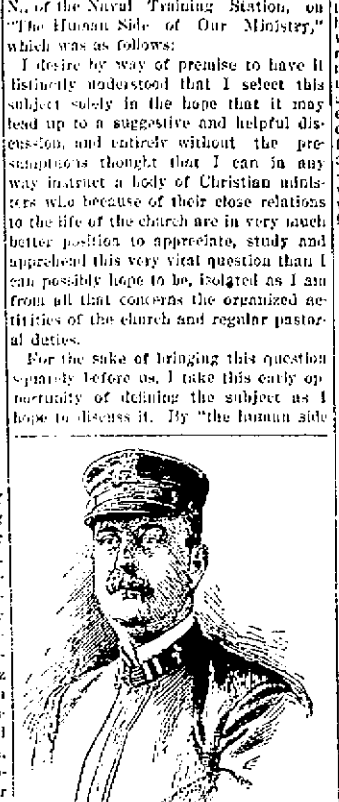
THE CLERGYMAN'S CALLING.

Chaplain Cassard on "The Human Side of Our Ministry."

The association of the clergymen of the city, which has been in existence for some months past, meets on alternate Saturday afternoons at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for conference and the discussion of subjects of mutual interest and profit. Saturday last the members listened to a paper presented by Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., of the Naval Training Station, on "The Human Side of Our Ministry," which was as follows:

I desire by way of premise to have it distinctly understood that I select this subject solely in the hope that it may lead up to a suggestive and helpful discussion, and entirely without the presumptuous thought that I can in any way instruct a body of Christian ministers who because of their close relations to the life of the church are in very much better position to appreciate, study and apprehend this very vital question than I can possibly hope to be, isolated as I am from all that concerns the organized activities of the church and regular pastoral duties.

For the sake of bringing this question squarely before us, I take this early opportunity of defining the subject as I hope to discuss it. By "the human side



CHAPLAIN W. G. CASSARD, U. S. N.

of our ministry" is meant that peculiar and important part of our work in which we can properly expect only that measure of Divine assistance which is given to any man who in any honorable calling seeks to do his best.

1—With this definition in mind the intellectual effort necessary to an intelligent and educated ministry will find easy and natural classification in the "human side of our ministry." In giving an unclouded mind in a healthy body God has made it possible for one whom he has called into the ministry to prepare himself adequately and deliver himself acceptably. In assuming that God in calling us into the ministry relieves us of all personal responsibility and the necessity for painstaking care in the preparation and delivery of sermons we assume that which is manifestly false, foolish and wicked. A preacher has no more right to expect an unusual measure of Divine assistance in the literary features of sermonic preparation than has a lawyer in the arrangement of his brief; but it is undoubtedly and unfortunately true that if some lawyers gave no more attention and study to the preparation of their addresses before courts and juries than do some preachers to the preparation of their sermons we should hear more of "briefless barristers" than we do at the present time.

I recently heard a prominent and well known divine announce to an audience—which should have been inspired with wonder and with awe—his subject as follows: "The rationableness of religion or spiritual railroading" and immediately describe a railroad as consisting of two perpendicular lines of steel running off diagonally! I contend that an intellectual effort is the curative in all such cases; that even a brief study of elementary English grammar and of any lexicon dictionary would have far surpassed as a corrective to the literary vision of this orator any amount of prayer or other form of reliance upon supernatural assistance. To think that God inspires such raptorings or is in any degree responsible for so ridiculous a performance would be picturesquely humorous if it were not grotesquely wicked. To so believe for one moment is to declare one's self a fanatic or a fool or both. That God will own and bless a faithfully prepared and earnestly delivered sermon as He will no other form of public address is a gracious truth often attested, but this very fact should be a constant incentive to offer unto Him only the best effort of which we are capable. The employment and development of our highest human talents and energies is the surest foundation for that matchless and unspeakably great help which must come to every true minister from the presence of the Christ, the guidance of the Holy Spirit and the shadowing blessing of the Father; but only when we have done all that we know and given all that we are can we expect the full blessing of Almighty God.

2—Under the head of the human side of our ministry, must be classed the question of good taste, and a discussion of good taste in the ministry naturally suggests that quality by which all of the canons of good taste are violated—sensationalism. Sensationalism in the pulpit is an offence against good taste and a disgrace and dishonor to our ministry wherever it exists. A vulgar mind and an itching desire for cheap notoriety are the almost invariable incentives and characteristics of the sensational preacher; indeed, he needs to possess and rarely does possess any other stock in trade. Sensationalism is also, as a rule, an confession that he who is guilty of its methods does not believe in the regularly ordained Scriptural ways of speech and work. The true sensationalist will point with pride" to a full house in vindication of his methods. He will refer to his great congregations and will point with fine scorn to the smallness of his neighbor's congregation—all as though the size of a congregation determined the value of a sermon or gave character to the work done. His great command is seek first the kingdom of the mob and all things shall be added unto you. "Verily, they have their reward." The mob arrives on time, the sensationalist rants and rares, plays the cheap actor and the brand buffoon, the mob applauds and laughs, perhaps sheds a few cheap tears, everybody goes home satisfied, having gotten what they came for, and the net result is a blow at a sane ministry, a discounting of Scriptural methods and Scriptural truths, and a cheapening of true religious life and ideals.

A crowd may be easily secured, but not so easily profitted. A notice in the Saturday papers that Rev. Dr. Blank will stand on his head at Divine service (save the mark) tomorrow evening should mark his church from pulpit to doors with an audience of which any man should not be proud; but just what good purpose will be served by Dr. Blank's gymnastics or what relation this performance sustains to the salvation or edification of his audience "it doth not yet appear." Perhaps Dr. Blank and his ilk have hazy notions on the subject. But with a little practice it is much easier for an active man to stand on his head and work his feet than to stand on his feet and work his head; and then it is novel as a religious exercise, and this is the age of new things. The sensational preacher usually has but a short career in the regular pastorate and sooner or later degenerates into a cheap lecturer or roving evangelistic adventurer, and still later frequently settles down as a superannuated minister, to be cared for by his less sensational and more faithful brethren, whose ministry he has persistently worked to discredit. But the mischief he has wrought lives on.

The only argument in favor of sensationalism in the pulpit is found in the statement sometimes heard that "the people demand it." This "argument" is on a par and of a kind with the defense of the editors of "yellow" newspapers to the effect that the people demand the startling headlines, the hideous details, the nauseous comments and the dreadful literary offal which enters into the make up of such a trashy and disgraceful publication. Whatever may be true regarding the newspaper whose conscience is dominated by financial considerations, it stands as an eternal axiom that the preacher is not called to minister at the altar of ignorance, bad taste or falsehood. He is a man called of God and set over a congregation to be a teacher, a pastor, an evangelist; and a just conception of his high office should prevent him from falling into the insignificant and unworthy place of a low comedian or at best a mere entertainer—for the true sensationalist rarely ascends beyond this level. Even granting that the people sometimes ask for bad things, this surely is no reason why the preacher should minister to their undoing. "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth" is a command which should be as vital in these times as in the day of Paul and Timothy.

Under the head of good taste must also be classed the important question of the selection of texts and subjects suitable to the audience and occasion for which they are intended. A subject and manner suitable to an infant class should hardly be employed on the occasion of a baccalaureate sermon, nor should a learned and labored study of higher criticism, sociological problems and kindred topics form the staple of discussion in the average pulpit. Let the Gospel have a chance, likewise the people. An explanation of much of the alleged distaste for the Gospel may be found, in my opinion, in the fact that the Gospel is not always given right of way in our modern pulpit. There are those who sometimes overlook the fact that because a speaker takes a text and stands behind a pulpit the deliverance is not therefore, of necessity, the Gospel. Even a holy place cannot sanctify an untruth; hence a distaste for some preaching is not by any means a distaste for the Gospel.

3—Next, as distinctly on the human side of our ministry, I would briefly touch upon the subject of pastoral visiting. This I am persuaded, from considerable experience and some observation, is a much misunderstood and much abused question. There are those—in the ministry a few and in the laity not a few—who would average the schedule of pastoral work as follows: First, pastoral visiting; second, pastoral visiting; third, pastoral visiting—evermore pastoral visiting. They would probably not feel at all comfortable in the heavenly city without a street plan and alphabetical visiting list. These are they who have said: "Heelology is better than theology." That all such totally misunderstand the subject is evidenced by the form of their catch phrase, or if they repudiate this, by the fact that their final appeal is usually to the quantity of calls made. Pastoral calls are valuable not according to their number but according to that which a pastor puts into them. Common sense and level-headed judgment are needed here as perhaps nowhere else in the ministry. I once knew a minister who invariably called on all new families moving into the community in which we both were pastors, before the carpets were down, and on one occasion at least before the arrival of the furniture vans. One has only to view the subject from the housewife's standpoint in order to estimate accurately and characterize fittingly the quality of service rendered the church and the new-comers by such ill timed and unwelcome calls.

The sick, the poor and the stranger have peculiar claims upon our time and our sympathies and these claims should be recognized and honored always, but a minister should allow himself to be turned aside from other and most serious duties by the thoughtless clamor of those who magnify unduly or misunderstand totally this single item of ministerial service. A pastor of my acquaintance recently had a complaint from one of his families to the effect that he was scarcely giving them proper consideration in the matter of pastoral visits. Now this pastor is wise in his generation and keeps a record of all such calls. A reference to the record aforesaid revealed the fact that if he had visited every family in his parish as frequently as he had the family entering this complaint he would have made about 2,200 visits in a twelvemonth! Comment is unnecessary. The wise and faithful pastor will have a general scheme of work, giving pastoral visiting its due consideration in his adjustment of the various duties to be performed, and will adhere to this scheme except as emergency may require a temporary departure therefrom.

4—Finally: The quality of warm-hearted human interest is a vital necessity in a successful ministry. The reading public demand that a book to be popular shall possess "human interest." Doubtless the phrase maker has been at work here, but it is fairly certain that he has only crystalized the popular thought and feeling. So the church values "human interest" in the ministry. A man is better for this work than an angel—otherwise we should surely have had an angelic ministry—but he must be a man with human sympathies in his breast, with red blood in his veins. From the mere professional minister, "Good Lord, deliver us!" The priest and the Levite were wearers of titles. Ecclesiastical office holders pass by on the other side, but the Samaritan, the man with a heart, our human minister, comes to the rescue of the stricken stranger, binds up his wounds and carries him to a place of safety, and in his sympathetic service reveals and interprets the ministry of the Christ in the glory of its human manifestation. The human heart will always respond to such a ministry.

ARMY OFFICERS STATIONED IN CUBA.

A directory of the government officials of Cuba, published in the Havana Post, includes the names of many officers who have been stationed at Fort Adams and are well known in Newport. They include Captain Medorem Crawford, Second United States artillery, acting chief ordnance officer on the staff of Major General Leonard Wood; Major Tasker H. Bliss, chief of customs; Major E. St. John Greble, chief of department of charities; First Lieutenant E. C. Brooks, auditor of the island; Major W. C. Gorgas, surgeon, chief sanitary offices; Captain Louis V. Cuzaire, superintendent of police of Havana; First Lieutenant William J. Bardew, United States engineers, chief engineer of the city of Havana; First Lieutenant Harry F. Jackson, assistant to chief engineer; Colonel W. L. Haskins, commanding Second regiment, United States artillery, and the defenses of Havana; Captain L. V. Cuzaire, regimental adjutant; Captain George F. Barney, regimental adjutant; Major George S. Grimes, commanding at Cabanas; Captain M. Crawford, commanding Pirotecnia Militar; Captain E. E. Gayle, commanding Santa Clara battery; Lieutenant Dwight E. Aultmann, commanding battery No. 2, Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young, United States Volunteers, also well known in Newport, is captain of the fort at Havana.

AUCTION SALE.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Feb. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Contents of Cottage,

From Paradise road, removed to hall for convenience of sale.

Inspection on Wednesday.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Ss. TOWN OF TIVERTON.

BY VIRTUE of warrants issued to the undersigned as collector of Taxes of the Town of Tiverton for the several years 1899 and 1900 by the Town Treasurer of said Town, commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the estate property therein, heretofore to wit: for and including the years 1899 and 1900 and of every power vested in me, as said collector of said Taxes:

In as much as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof, or and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said Taxes

I, Alonzo F. Hart, Collector of Taxes of said Town, by virtue of the warrants issued to me as collector of taxes by the aforesaid Town Treasurer commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting, out of said real estate the whole of said Taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid have made a levy on said real estate in said town of Tiverton with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof taxed in the name of Judith H. Eates and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the Easterly line of the Stafford Road at the South West corner of land of Joseph H. Eates, thence running Easterly in the Southerly line of said land 250 ft., thence South 29 degrees 30 minutes West 66 feet, thence North 65 degrees and 30 minutes W. 250 feet to Stafford Road thence Northerly by said road 66 feet to the place of beginning and containing what it may, and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of John H. Eates or owners thereof with interest, penalties, costs and expenses at public auction to the highest bidder upon said real estate in the said Town of Tiverton on the 12th day of March A. D. 1901 at twelve o'clock M.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the said years is $11.10.

ALONZO F. HART,
Collector of Taxes.

BOOTS AND SHOES

LOOK IN



On us and into our shoes and decide for yourselves whether or not we give value for money in the [illegible]. A shoe may look well on paper or in the [illegible] but not what is a shoe which [illegible] on your foot and keeps looking well for some time. That's where quality counts. We claim to furnish footwear that is all it should be.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,

67 Thames St. Joseph Martin, Prop.

Men's Enameled Bals.,

Regular $3.50 goods,

—AT—

$3.00

DURING FEBRUARY.

The T. Wumford Seabury Co.

WE CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS SOON,

And make further reductions in prices of all our stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

To close them out at once.

AN OFFER IS WANTED

For about 100 foot of Shelving, Chairs, Showcase, Plate-Glass Mirror and all other Store Fixtures.

No reasonable offer refused for anything in our store; all must go at some price.

NORMAN,

160 Thames Street.

A great variety of decorated

BOUCHEES,

For fish, sweetbreads and other dainty edibles.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Lorberry RED ASH COAL,

Stove and chestnut. Also a fine grade of

WHITE ASH COALS

In sizes to meet the demand.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN

WM. H. BOONE, Agent.

Telephone 207-3.

NEW BOOKS.

Eastover Court House,

A story of present day life in Virginia.

The Private Life of King Edward VII.

Babs, the Impossible, by Sarah Grand, author of the Heavenly Twins.

Life of the Emperor Frederick, by Margaretta von Poschinger.

A Lady of the Regency, by Mrs. Stephen Bonsoo. This is a court novel of the time of George IV and Queen Caroline; it is full of intrigue and has a love story woven through the whole.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street,

Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.

Telephone 121-3.

R. H. Russell's Edition de Luxe Souvenirs of Great Plays as Presented by Great Players.

Maude Adams in L'Aiglon.
Mary Mannering in Janice Meredith.
Annie Russell in A Royal Family.
John Drew in Richard Carvel.
William Gillette in Sherlock Holmes.
William Faversham in Brother Officers.
Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

25c. each.

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,

Daily News Building.

Telephone 559-3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I will move my place of business from 214 Thames street to 190 Thames street, the store heretofore occupied by John K. McLennan, where I hope to serve my customers and the public as I have done in the past.

H. J. Hass, the Florist.

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.
Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

440 & 455 THAMES STREET.



SILVERWARE That Wears,

—AT—

GLAZIER'S,

90 SPRING STREET.

LAPPIN'S.

Special Sale on other Corsets.

We advertised to sell Her Majesty's Corset until March 1st for $1.49. At this date we are all sold out and we will place

WARNER'S ABDOMINAL CORSETS

on the counter which formerly sold for $1.50 and $1.75 for

$1.00 while they last.

Also the

Double V Waist,

which formerly sold for $1.50, we will now sell for 69c.

—AT—

LAPPIN'S,

145 THAMES STREET.

AGENT FOR STATEN ISLAND DYE HOUSE.